

كلذا من الاطفال

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1971

Established 1887

WEATHER - PARIS: Cloudy early, rain later. Temp. 41-52...

Table with exchange rates for various countries including Belgium, France, Germany, etc.

It is time that we interpret the Bill of Rights for the non-smoker as well as the smoker.



U.S. Official Urges Ban on Smoking in Some Public Places

By Stuart Auerbach. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (WP).—The Surgeon-General proposed that smoking be banned in "confined public places" such as restaurants and airplanes...

Nixon Declares 'Outrage' Over Anti-Soviet Acts

Jewish Unit Seeks Vows Prosecution U.S.-Soviet Crisis Of Perpetrators

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (NYT).—The head of the Jewish Defense League said yesterday that his militant group was forming teams to "follow, question and harass" Soviet diplomats in New York...



LEAGUE TARGETS—A couple passes a New York policeman guarding the Soviet mission to the United Nations after the Jewish Defense League warned it will "follow, question and harass" Soviet diplomats in New York.

U.S. Files Protest in Moscow On Harassment of Americans

MOSCOW, Jan. 11 (NYT).—The United States Embassy today lodged a protest with the Soviet government over the officially inspired retaliatory campaign of harassment against Americans in Moscow.

Business Taxes In U.S. Are Cut By \$2.6 Billion

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (NYT).—The Nixon administration, in the hope of reversing the current business downturn, has announced an immediate reduction of \$2.6 billion in the taxes paid by business...

Laird Praises Saigon Army For Its Role

SAIGON, Jan. 11 (NYT).—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird said tonight that South Vietnamese forces were improving so rapidly that "additional thousands" of American troops could be withdrawn from South Vietnam this year.

U.S. Files Protest in Moscow On Harassment of Americans

MOSCOW, Jan. 11 (NYT).—The United States Embassy today lodged a protest with the Soviet government over the officially inspired retaliatory campaign of harassment against Americans in Moscow.

Israeli Intervention Denied New Jordan Clashes Reported Between Army, Palestinians

AMMAN, Jan. 11 (Reuters).—The first secretary of the Soviet mission to the United Nations said last night that employees of the mission and their families have been harassed and physically threatened by bands of young men in the last few days.



RUSSIAN RESPONSE—Newsweek Moscow correspondent Jay Axelbank examines his car window smashed in retaliation for harassment of Soviet diplomats in the U.S.

Poland Removes Leaders' Pictures

WARSAW, Jan. 11 (Reuters).—Portraits of Polish Communist leaders are being removed from government offices, state buildings, schools and other public buildings by a decision of the country's new leadership.

Supreme Court Will Review Ali Claim to Draft Exemption

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—The Supreme Court granted a hearing today to heavyweight fighter Muhammad Ali on his claim that he was entitled to exemption from the draft as a religious conscientious objector.

Blames Jordan Harassment Guerrilla Chief Speaks of Separate State

AMMAN, Jan. 11 (NYT).—Ibrahim Bakr, a leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, declared today that Jordanian Army attacks on Arab guerrillas had "degraded" their movement and had encouraged "Palestinians to consider the creation of a separate Palestinian state."

Worrying Topics

Mr. Laird did not go into the topics worrying other American military and civilian officials here, such as the flow of enemy supplies down the Ho Chi Minh Trail...

Algeria Bid for Control Feared

Paris, Jan. 11.—The government received a bid today from Algerian President Houari Boumediene simply wanted more money from France or "to show by his intransigence with French colonialists, that he is the only strong man capable of succeeding Nasser."

French-Algerian Tension Over Oil

Paris, Jan. 11.—The government received a bid today from Algerian President Houari Boumediene simply wanted more money from France or "to show by his intransigence with French colonialists, that he is the only strong man capable of succeeding Nasser."

Struggle for Control

Despite the pessimism, informed sources here generally believed that Algeria would push things to the breaking point. France could get its oil elsewhere, is the reasoning, but Algeria could not replace French capital for investment.

Nixon Expresses 'Outrage' At Violence Against Russians

(Continued from Page 1)

freedom of emigration as provided in Article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and is committed to cultural and religious freedom at home and abroad.

The President said all Americans share the Jewish leaders' outrage at acts of violence and added that "this administration, in cooperation with local authorities, will use every means at its disposal to prevent such acts and to bring to justice to those who perpetrate them."

Legal Action Studied

Meanwhile, the U.S. government is studying possible legal action against the militant Jewish Defense League because of its declared intention to harass Soviet diplomats in America.

Disclosing this today, the State

Department also said that harassment of Americans in Moscow appears to have been officially generated by the Kremlin.

The Soviet Union last week warned Washington that it could not guarantee American officials or citizens in the U.S.S.R. protection against harassment because the U.S. government has failed to protect Soviet officials and nationals from attacks in America by "Zionist extremists." The State Department said it considered this a "threat."

On Friday, a small bomb caused minor damage to a Soviet cultural center here amid indications a strong Soviet protest and a U.S. apology resulted. Acts of harassment against Americans in Moscow over the weekend led to a "strong protest" delivered today by a U.S. official to the Soviet Foreign Ministry, the State Department said.

U.S. Protests Harassment In Moscow

(Continued from Page 1)

Americans because the United States government has failed to do the same in the United States for Russians subject to harassment by militant Jewish organizations.

The spokesman said Mr. Fedoseyev made a "low-key response" to the effect that none of these acts would have taken place if American authorities had been able to provide regular working conditions for Russians in America.

United Press International reported that the Soviet Ambassador in Washington, Anatoly F. Dobrynin, flew to Moscow yesterday for consultations. State Department officials said they did not know when he would return. His departure was sudden, and he said no farewell.

The substance of Mr. Fedoseyev's reply reinforced the embassy's conviction that all the acts of the past few days were officially directed and probably carried out by security agents. There has been no discussion about the anti-American acts in the Soviet media, and U.S. officials now believe that the campaign has rather limited goals of provoking the United States to crack down on the Jewish Defense League, the most militant of the Jewish groups.

The campaign also tended to put the United States on the defensive and shift public attention from Soviet court cases involving Soviet Jews to the acts of vandalism in the United States by the militant Jewish groups.

American Embassy sources said there were no incidents either yesterday or today in the anti-American acts of harassment today involved Joseph Markaroff, the Pan American Airways airport representative, who was accosted by a group of Russians near the Hotel Metropole and told that his car would be turned over unless harassment of Russians stopped in the United States.

His boss, Erastus Corning, had been similarly accosted on Thursday night.

"Three men surrounded me near my car and shouldered me away when I tried to get in," said Mr. Markaroff, 41, according to United Press International. He said the men demanded that he go to the American Embassy and urge the U.S. government to protect Soviet diplomats in America.

"They said that if I don't take any steps then they will overturn my car," Mr. Markaroff said. "They told me they will be waiting for my return later on today, and if I haven't done anything they'll go ahead and damage my car."

Over the weekend, two American diplomats and three American correspondents had their cars damaged, but there were no similar reports today.

There were also no delegations of Russians at the embassy to present petitions, after several days of such activity.

Some American diplomats said they thought authorities may have decided to reduce Soviet-American tension in time for the expected summit Thursday evening. Edmund S. Muskie, D. Maine, who is to meet with Premier Alexsei N. Kosygin, Soviet official in Moscow, said that ten million Americans gave up cigarette smoking between 1966 and 1970.

Seeking a Crisis

The whole point-counter-point has resulted in a diplomatic escalation that has built a minor crisis in a declared objective of the JDL, whose chairman, Rabbi Meir Kahane, said in New York yesterday that their harassment of Soviet diplomats was aimed at creating a crisis that would stop Moscow and Washington from "building bridges over Jewish bodies."

The JDL for two years has protested alleged Soviet mistreatment of Jews in the U.S.S.R.

Today the State Department said it was conferring with the Justice Department on steps that might be taken against the militants JDL in view of its explicit threat to make "the life of each Russian [in the United States] . . . miserable."

"We're in touch with the Justice Department and have been all through the weekend considering further protection for Soviet personnel," said State Department spokesman John King. The Justice Department is the parent agency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which currently is investigating Friday's bombing of the Soviet cultural center.

Mr. King told a news conference, "We've taken note of the statements coming from Mr. Kahane, and that is part of the review with the Justice Department."

'Irresponsible' Behavior

In response to a question about the JDL's threat of harassment, Mr. King said the State Department "would view that sort of behavior as irresponsible."

He said the U.S. protest delivered today demanded that Soviet authorities provide "adequate protection" to Americans in the Soviet Union.

In the wake of Friday's bomb blast, the State Department announced an increase in guards to protect Soviet installations.

Meanwhile, New York City's Mayor John V. Lindsay today directed the city's police to be "as alert as possible" to any anti-American acts in the city and to the cause of freedom.

Smoking Curb Urged in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

for buses. Dr. Steinfeld gave a preview of his next report to Congress on smoking and health.

He said that recent studies have proved the link between cigarette smoking and increased heart attacks, hardening of the arteries, lung diseases and cancer of the lungs and larynx.

Smoking, he said, is a greater cause of such chronic lung diseases as emphysema and asthma than air pollution or breathing in poisons at work.

Horace R. Kornegay, president of the Tobacco Institute, attacked Dr. Steinfeld's contention that smoking is harmful to unborn babies. He quoted a National Academy of Sciences report that said smoking is not associated with infant mortality or deaths of unborn babies.

He added, "The information since 1963 on the health hazards of smoking, Dr. Daniel Horn, director of the National Clearing House for Smoking and Health, reported that ten million Americans gave up cigarette smoking between 1966 and 1970.

That still leaves 44.5 million Americans who still smoke, said Dr. Horn.

And said Dr. Steinfeld, women have not given up smoking to the same degree that men have. Women find it harder to quit smoking than men, and once they do stop they are more likely to start again, he continued.

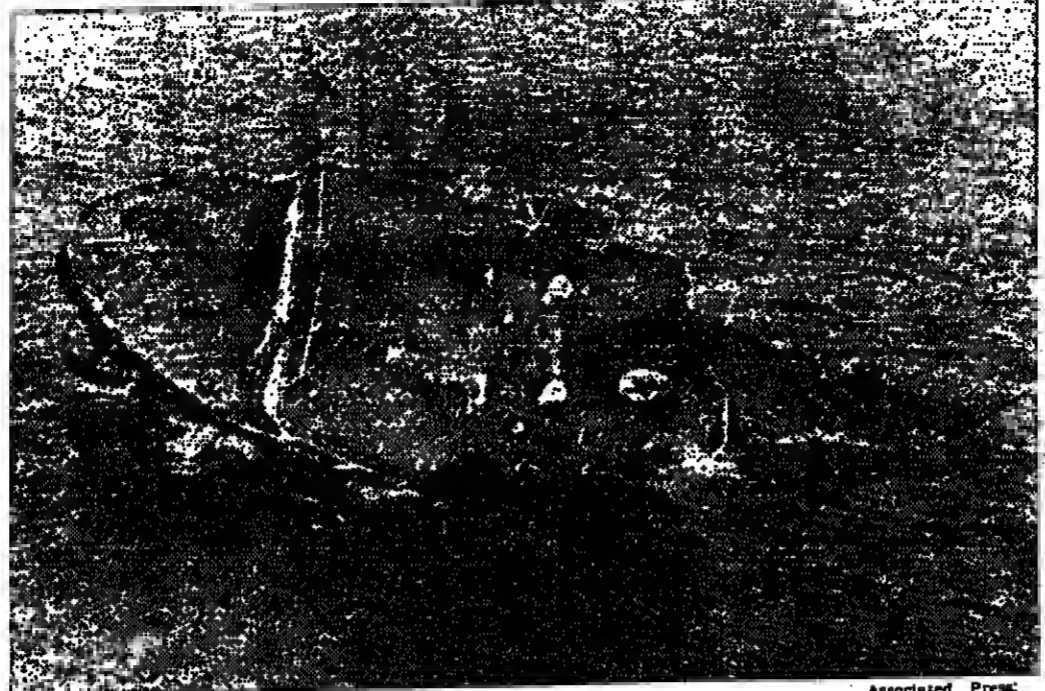
He said this may be due to women's desire to break loose from the social taboos against smoking. But, he added, women have had less smoking-associated diseases than men because they started smoking later in life and generally smoke fewer cigarettes.

Nevertheless, he said, "The woman smoker has a higher death rate than the non-smoking woman."

He added that deaths from smoking among women may increase as they begin smoking cigarettes at earlier ages. The number of girls who smoke at ages 12 to 18 has increased during the past two years, and the biggest increase came in the younger ages, he said.

Dr. Horn predicted that the number of excess deaths from smoking should begin to decrease as a result of the drop in the number of smokers.

There have been "massive changes" in the attitudes of the American public, with an increasing number opposing smoking and the sale and advertising of cigarettes, Dr. Horn said.



The stern of the Texaco Caribbean floating after its collision with a freighter.

Tanker Blows Up After Collision, Killing 8 In English Channel

DOVER, England, Jan. 11 (UPI).—The Panamanian tanker Texaco Caribbean collided with a Peruvian freighter in the English Channel today and blew apart with a blast that shattered windows along 15 miles of Britain's southeast coast.

A Texaco spokesman said the tanker and seven of the 18,900-ton tanker's 30-man Italian crew were missing and believed dead after the 9,481-ton Faracos sliced into it ten miles off Dover. The search for survivors was called off this afternoon, he said.

Rescue vessels plucked 22 survivors, none of them seriously injured, from the choppy sea or from lifeboats. Many were clad in the underclothes or pajamas they wore when the blast split the empty tanker in two and hurled them from their bunks into the water.

"There was a crashing noise of the collision and then a terrific explosion," one survivor said. "None of us really knew what happened. I was sleeping."

Blown From Bed

The explosion was so great that a coast guard on shore said he thought part of the chalky white cliffs of Dover "had fallen away."

In Folkestone, eight miles south of Dover, a harbor pilot said the blast blew him from his bed.

The explosion cracked walls, broke thousands of windows along the coast, and left Folkestone's main street littered with a carpet of shattered glass from shop windows.

The tanker's bow sank immediately. The torn and buckled stern went down several hours later in swirling fog.

Had Empty Tanks

A Texaco spokesman said the tanker was bound for Trinidad after unloading a cargo of gasoline and petrochemicals at the Dutch port of Terneuzen.

Harbor officials said the freighter sustained extensive damage to its bow. Tugs took the crippled vessel off the coast and headed for Hamboye. The freighter radioed that none of its crew was injured.

The collision aroused immediate fears of an oil slick on the scale of the Torrey Canyon disaster off the coast in 1967. But visibility was limited, and authorities were not able to determine the pollution threat.

May Have Been 'Venting'

Speculation among the rescuers was that the tanker had been "venting" its tanks, a process creating gas fumes that could explode.

The collision might have been full of TNT, judging by the explosion it caused, said Arthur Litton, co-owner of the Dover lifeboat. "We couldn't talk to the survivors for quite awhile—they were all so dazed."

Wrapped in blankets, the Texaco Caribbean crewmen were hustled off to hospitals ashore, suffering from cuts, bruises and abrasions.

Three months ago the 42,777-ton Liberian tanker Pacific Glory collided with a smaller tanker in the Channel, and 13 men were killed.

Nixon Sets \$2.6 Billion Cut In Taxes Paid by Business

(Continued from Page 1)

is attractive to the Nixon administration at this time, because additional spending for business equipment, if it actually materializes, could help lift the entire economy out of the present recession, with its widespread and still-rising unemployment.

Without the liberalized depreciation rules, business investment had been expected to become very sluggish this year, rising by only 1.4 percent, the smallest gain for any year since 1961.

According to estimates that the Treasury supplied last summer to Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., the 20 percent reduction in depreciable lives of machinery and equipment would save businesses \$783 million in the first year it was in effect, \$2.0 billion in the second year, \$2.6 billion in the third, \$2.97 billion in the fourth and \$3.97 billion in the fifth.

The letter to Sen. Javits did not deal with the possibility of permitting six months' depreciation on all equipment in use for less than six months and year's depreciation on all in use for more than six months.

Estimates that were given to Sen. Javits on a more generous treatment of first-year depreciation, indicated that the tax savings to business from the plan that was actually decided on would run about \$1.8 billion in the first year, dropping to around \$1 billion in the fifth year.

Thus the total tax savings to business from the depreciation liberalization will be in the neighborhood of \$2.6 billion in the first year, ranging upward to \$4 billion or more in the fifth.

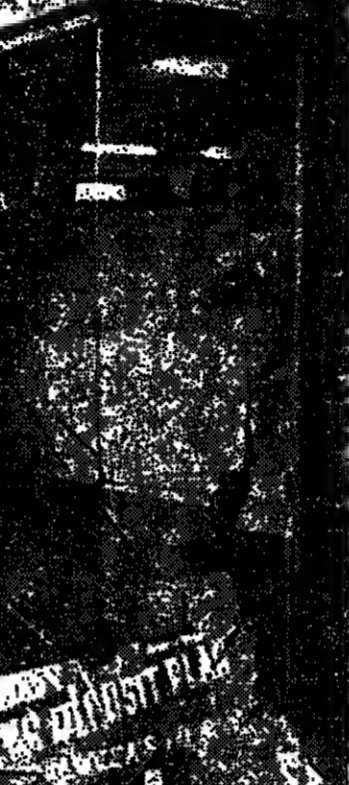
The tax savings to business are, of course, revenue losses to the government. But Mr. Nixon has already announced that he believes it is proper economic policy for the government to run a substantial budget deficit at this time.

The 20 percent reduction in the time period over which equipment may be depreciated is only half as large a reduction as was proposed earlier this year by the President's task force on business taxation, which was headed by his former law partner, John H. Alexander, ex-Mudge, Rose, Guthrie and Alexander, in New York.

The smaller speedup was decided on, officials said, because Treasury lawyers feared that the full 40 percent reduction would not produce "reasonable" depreciation write-offs in the sense that the term is used in the present law.

The 20 percent reduction was decided as the maximum that could be put into effect without asking Congress for legislation.

Avoiding the need for legislation was considered important by the administration, both because of the uncertainty that Congress would pass what the administration wanted and because, even if it



BROKEN BY BLAST—A shop window in Hythe, England, smashed by the explosion aboard the tanker Texaco Caribbean after a collision at sea with a freighter.

Nixon Sets \$2.6 Billion Cut In Taxes Paid by Business

(Continued from Page 1)

did, the action would require several months, at the least.

The administration sees the acceleration of reductions as a partial redress of what it considered to be the imbalance of the 1969 tax act, which granted large tax reductions to individuals but none to business.

In fact, the 1969 act actually increased business taxes somewhat because it repealed the 7 percent credit that was previously given to businesses on the cost of their investments in machinery and equipment.

The new rules covering depreciation substitute for the investment credit and are aimed at achieving the same kind of stimulus for investment in a different way.

Defense Lawyer's Daughter's Illness Delays Tate Trial

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 11 (UPI).—The Sharon Tate murder trial hit a new snag today when the critical illness of the daughter of a defense attorney caused him to delay his final argument.

Maxwell Keith, who replaced the missing lawyer Ronald Hughes as counsel for Leslie Van Houten, said his daughter's surgery during the weekend had so concerned him that he had been unable to prepare his final argument.

Miss Van Houten is one of three women codefendants of accused hippie leader Charles Manson.

Irving Karpark, attorney for Manson, ended his lengthy summation Friday by telling the jury, "Charles Manson is not guilty of any crime. What could be greater than to get through a message across the world that the American system of law and justice is such that you bring in verdicts of not guilty against these defendants."

Muskie Confers With Egypt Aide

CAIRO, Jan. 11 (AP).—Sen. Edmund Muskie, D. Maine, today discussed Middle East problems with Egyptian Foreign Ministry officials.

The leading contender for the Democratic presidential nomination met Salah Ghobrial, Egyptian under secretary of foreign affairs, who later described their talk as "useful and helpful."

Sen. Muskie was scheduled to meet Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad but Mr. Riad was still in Rome.

Tomorrow's program includes meetings with President Anwar Sadat and Premier Mahmoud Fawzi.

Defense Lawyer's Daughter's Illness Delays Tate Trial

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 11 (UPI).—Three black soldiers are being held today in connection with a shooting early Friday in which a U.S. Army major was killed and another wounded, military spokesmen said.

The spokesman denied that there were any racial overtones in the shooting.

Names of the men in custody were withheld, but military spokesmen identified the dead man as Maj. Robert Degen, 34, father of three children and operations officer of the 1st Brigade, 77th Armor of the 1st Brigade, 5th Military Division.

Military sources said 27 other GIs were injured when someone threw a fragmentation hand grenade in their midst while they were fighting among themselves Saturday night at Tuy Hoa base camp, 240 miles northwest of Saigon.

Three Negroes Held

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Saigon Sends Major Force To Cambodia

Moving Against Enemy Threatening Key Road

SAIGON, Jan. 11 (UPI).—About 3,000 South Vietnamese troops, including ranger and cavalry units, have moved into Cambodia to challenge guerrillas threatening the only road link still open to the capital of Phnom Penh, allied military sources said today.

They said the South Vietnamese troop sweep began Thursday near the town of Kompong Trabeuk, 50 miles southeast of Phnom Penh, to protect Route 1, which links Saigon and the Cambodian capital.

The sources said the Saigon troops made their first contact with guerrilla forces Sunday, losing four men.

Saigon now has a total of 10,500 soldiers operating in Cambodia, according to allied military sources.

Special Priority

Allied commanders have put special priority on keeping Route 1 open in view of guerrilla closures of all other land routes into Phnom Penh, including vital Route 4, which links the capital to the Kompong Som fuel port.

United and South Vietnamese troops killed 142 guerrillas in weekend fighting in South Vietnam, allied spokesmen reported.

On Indochina battlefields today fighting was scattered but some of it was heavy and involved substantial allied casualties. The United States lost seven dead and 17 wounded, and the 1,943d U.S. helicopter of the war was downed by Communist fire, military spokesmen said.

Heavy Fighting

Reuters reported from Saigon that South Vietnamese airborne troops lost ten killed and seven wounded in heavy fighting yesterday about 80 miles northwest of Saigon.

A government spokesman said 20 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong were killed and two captured in the fighting in rugged terrain in Tay Ninh province.

[The only action involving U.S. troops reported yesterday came in northern Quang Ngai province where troops of the U.S. 23d Division killed five guerrillas in a brief fight. There were no American casualties, a U.S. spokesman said.

[A Reuters report from Vietnam today said Laotian government troops killed 150 North Vietnamese soldiers in a fierce battle in southern Laos—the heaviest losses inflicted in a single action for many years—a Defense Ministry spokesman said today.

[The spokesman, Gen. Tong Phanh Knoky, told a press conference the battle took place near the southern town of Ban Hiep, where government soldiers were killed and ten wounded during the battle.

[The spokesman said the North Vietnamese were still pounding the government post with heavy mortar and rocket attacks. Last night they fired 100 mortar rounds into the post.

[He also reported from Phnom Penh, that a South Vietnamese task force arrived at Kompong Som today to help break a Viet Cong stronghold on the vital highway serving Cambodia's only deepwater seaport.]

U.S., Saigon Plan to Move 500,000 Refugees in South

SAIGON, Jan. 11 (NYT).—South Vietnamese and American officials here have disclosed plans for what is expected to be the largest movement of peasants in the history of Vietnam.

The Saigon government, with full American support, hopes to resettle about 500,000 refugees in more sparsely populated provinces.

The peasants are to be moved to the two southernmost military regions, called III Corps, and IV Corps.

It is an attempt by the South Vietnamese to solve chronic refugee problems in the northernmost military zone, called I Corps, where nearly a million peasants, by official estimate, have been moved from villages during the last four years to settle in shums around urban centers, and also to meet the unemployment problem growing in the wake of the withdrawal of American troops.

Fear Expressed Over Moves

Some American officials here have expressed fear that the movement will create more physical and psychological stress than the peasants, already bewildered by the war, can handle. They add that the movement will add greatly to postwar social reconstruction problems.

South Vietnamese officials feel the vast movement will be acceptable to the refugees who have already broken ties with their ancestral plots, so important as centers of Vietnamese religious worship.

Estimates for the total number to be involved in the movement vary. American sources cite figures ranging from 200,000 to more than a million, depending on security and the willingness of the peasants.

South Vietnamese officials, however, confirm that the movement could involve between two million and three million peasants throughout two military regions during the next three years.

Some Vietnamese, sharply critical of the movement, say that the migration is a political move by the government against the Vietnamese of the northernmost provinces, who

Hanoi General Slain in Attack

SAIGON, Jan. 11 (UPI).—South Vietnamese Air Force fighter-bombers killed a North Vietnamese general in an air strike last month during the battle to lift the siege of the Cambodian city of Kampuchea, military sources said today.

South Vietnamese paratroopers said they had positive identification of the body.

Gen. Muoi Tri, former commander of the 275A Regiment of the 8th Viet Cong Division, the body was recovered in a village near the Cambodian border.

The body was recovered by a Cambodian Army unit following the strike, military sources said.

Meadlo Testifies He Joined Calley in Shooting Civilians

FORT BENNING, Ga., Jan. 11 (Reuters).—Former Pvt. Paul Meadlo testified today that he led American soldiers in a firing line against at least 75 defenseless civilians at My Lai.

Mr. Meadlo placed the blame for the massacre squarely on Lt. Calley, who gloared at the witness throughout 30 minutes of testimony.

Mr. Meadlo, 23, refused to testify when first called as a government witness on Dec. 3.

But he changed his mind after the U.S. Attorney General's Office granted him immunity from prosecution based on evidence here.

Mr. Meadlo said when he entered the village he began rounding up civilians prisoners and was told by Lt. Calley to "take care of them. I supposed he wanted us to guard them and we guarded them."

About 10 or 15 minutes later, Mr. Meadlo testified, Lt. Calley turned and said: "How come they're not dead?"

"I said I didn't know we were supposed to kill them," Mr. Meadlo said, and added that Lt. Calley answered "I want them dead."

Mr. Meadlo said he and Lt. Calley backed off 20 to 30 feet and shot ten to 15 civilians.

"He told me to help him shoot them," Mr. Meadlo said. "I helped him shoot them to do, Meadlo."

He said that as far as he was concerned, all the civilians shot were Viet Cong.

Mr. Meadlo said that he and Lt. Calley were later standing above a ditch containing 75 to 100 civilian bodies.

"We got another job to do," Meadlo said. "The call started shouting them off and shooting them in the river." Mr. Meadlo said. "He ordered me to help kill the people there, and I started shouting them off and shooting."

He said Lt. Calley fired 200 to 350 bullets from his M-16 rifle.

Gin-Priming Recounted

FORT BENNING, Ga., Jan. 11 (UPI).—When the Army first asked him to tell about My Lai, Ronald Grzesiek said, the investigator refreshed his memory with gin.

"He just kept filling my glass," Mr. Grzesiek testified today at the court-martial of Lt. Calley at the witness mentioned the drinking as one reason why he doesn't remember details of his interrogation by an investigator from the inspector general of the Army.

"I don't know," the former fire team leader in Lt. Calley's platoon said when asked about one statement he made. "By this time, we probably had a couple of drinks already."

The courtroom spectators laughed, but the military judge, Col. Reid W. Kennedy wasn't amused. "I want to remind you," the judge said, "that you're under oath and I presume this little matter is going to be pursued further."

But Mr. Grzesiek, 25, said he wasn't joking. The drinking took place, he said, during an interview

Laird Praises Saigon Army For Its Role

(Continued from Page 1)

alert, but careful at the same time, and ready to pursue and seek out the enemy when the time comes."

"I don't want to give anyone the impression here that the security forces which are stationed with American logistics, artillery and air units will not be used to protect the lives of Americans stationed here," he said.

Sweeps and Searches

He thus made it clear that the security forces would be involved in at least minor sweeps and searches around U.S. installations, actions that could be labeled "defensive" or "protective," even though they would be little different from what goes on during the present low level of military activity in South Vietnam, now that Saigon forces have taken over virtually all of the tough battle zones from the U.S. ground troops.

Mr. Laird, who will stop next at Honolulu for conferences at Pacific command headquarters, concluded his talks here this morning with a visit to President Nguyen Van Thieu, Premier Tran Thien Kiem and Nguyen Van Vy, the South Vietnamese Defense Minister. He called the talks "of major significance."

Weather

ALGAYRE	0 55	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	3 38	Partly cl.
ANAKAP	10 50	Clear
ANTWERP	11 52	Cloudy
BEIRUT	15 61	Very cl.
BELGRADE	1 34	Very cl.
BELMONT	2 28	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	4 28	Cloudy
BONAPARTE	3 27	Cloudy
CAIRO	12 65	Very cl.
CASABLANCA	12 64	Very cl.
COFENHAGEN	3 37	Clear
COSTA D. SOL	12 58	Overcast
DUBLIN	10 49	Clear
EDINBURGH	5 49	Overcast
FLORENCE	12 54	Partly cl.
FRANKFURT	3 27	Partly cl.
GENEVA	2 28	Partly cl.
HELSINKI	4 28	Partly cl.
ISTANBUL	8 48	Bair
JAKARTA	20 85	Bunny
LISBON	14 57	Cloudy
LONDON	5 47	Partly cl.
LYON	1 45	Partly cl.
MILAN	0 46	Cloudy
MONTREAL	7 18	Overcast
MOSCOW	3 27	Overcast
MUNICH	1 39	Very cl.
NEW YORK	4 39	Sunny
OSLO	12 54	Partly cl.
PARIS	4 28	Partly cl.
PRAGUE	10 50	Very cl.
ROME	10 50	Very cl.
SOFIA	1 34	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	12 58	Very cl.
TOKYO	15 65	Partly cl.
TUNIS	12 58	Partly cl.
VENICE	2 11	Very cl.
WASHINGTON	0 35	Overcast
WARSAW	1 39	Overcast
ZAGREB	1 34	Overcast

U.S. condition temperatures at 1700 GMT; others at 2000 GMT.

SAINTE LAURENT
rive gauche

SOLDES
50 %

21, rue de Tournon
Paris 6^e

46, av. Victor-Hugo
Paris 16^e

38, fg Saint-Honoré
Paris 8^e

كندا من الاصل

كاد من الاصل

Separate Actions

U.S. and Britain Withdraw From UN Colonialism Group

By Robert H. Estabrook

UNITED NATIONS, New York, Jan. 12 (UPI)—The separate actions of the United States and Britain to withdraw today from the 24-member UN Special Committee on Colonialism...

U.S. Attacks Job Bias in Law Agencies

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Justice Department unit formed to upgrade the nation's criminal justice system is moving to bar employment discrimination in law firms and state police, courts and prisons.

Backed by regulations signed by Attorney General John N. Mitchell, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) is requiring recipients of the hundreds of millions of dollars it distributes annually to end discrimination in hiring and promotion...

Some minorities, particularly blacks, have contended that they have been discouraged from entering law enforcement, and this adds to strained relations between ghetto residents and police.

Commenting on the new regulations, Paul Woodard, LEAA general counsel, said: "We can never permanently improve law enforcement until the practices are eliminated in employment practices on the grounds of race, color, creed or national origin."

All applicants for federal financial assistance from the LEAA are required to give assurance that the anti-discrimination standards will be met.

To enforce the new regulations, LEAA is requiring agencies that serve areas with populations of at least 50,000 to file compliance reports every other year.

Mr. Woodard said that in cases of non-compliance, LEAA would recommend court action by the Justice Department when an agency refused to correct the practice itself.

The regulations are expected to have a growing impact as LEAA's budget increases. This year the agency has a \$490-million budget, most of which will be distributed to state and local governments.

UAW Sets Deadline For Chrysler Strike

DETROIT, Jan. 11 (UPI)—The United Auto Workers (UAW) today set a Jan. 19 strike deadline against Chrysler Corp., the only one of the big three auto makers which has not yet worked out a new contract with the nation's second largest union.

The 120,000 UAW members at Chrysler plants in the United States and Canada will walk out on that date unless the two sides work out a new, three-year contract by that time, the union said.

Hoffa Appeal Denied On 5-Year Sentence

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (UPI)—The Supreme Court today denied an appeal by James R. Hoffa, imprisoned Teamsters Union president, of his conviction of defrauding the union's pension fund.

Bok Named President Of Harvard University

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 11 (UPI)—Derek C. Bok, dean of the Harvard law school since 1968, today was formally named 26th president of Harvard University, the nation's oldest university.

Yost and British Ambassador Sir Colin Crowe sent letters to Secretary-General U Thant notifying him of their actions.

The United States had considered withdrawal for three years because of a feeling that the committee has been completely unwilling to listen to U.S. views, particularly about the way to meet problems in southern Africa.

American diplomats say privately that the group, known in the United Nations as the Committee of 24, has been thoroughly dominated by Marxist thinking expressed by Tanzania and Soviet-bloc countries.

Chairman Exempted

U.S. sources are careful, however, to exempt the chairman, Ambassador Davidon Nicol of Sierra Leone, from this indictment.

An example of one-sidedness cited by American sources was the declaration on colonialism adopted in connection with the committee's 10th anniversary and the UN's 26th anniversary last year.

Other countries have preceded the United States in withdrawing from the Committee of 24.

Other countries have preceded the United States in withdrawing from the Committee of 24. Australia withdrew some months ago, and Honduras withdrew in December.

Another point of disagreement has been the committee's penchant for setting independence "deadlines" no matter how small the territory.

Cuba Completes Fences Circling Guantanamo Base

GUANTANAMO BAY, Cuba, Jan. 11 (UPI)—Cuba has completed the encirclement of this tiny American enclave with three parallel seven-foot wire fences.

The project completely isolates the Guantanamo Bay base from the rest of Cuba.

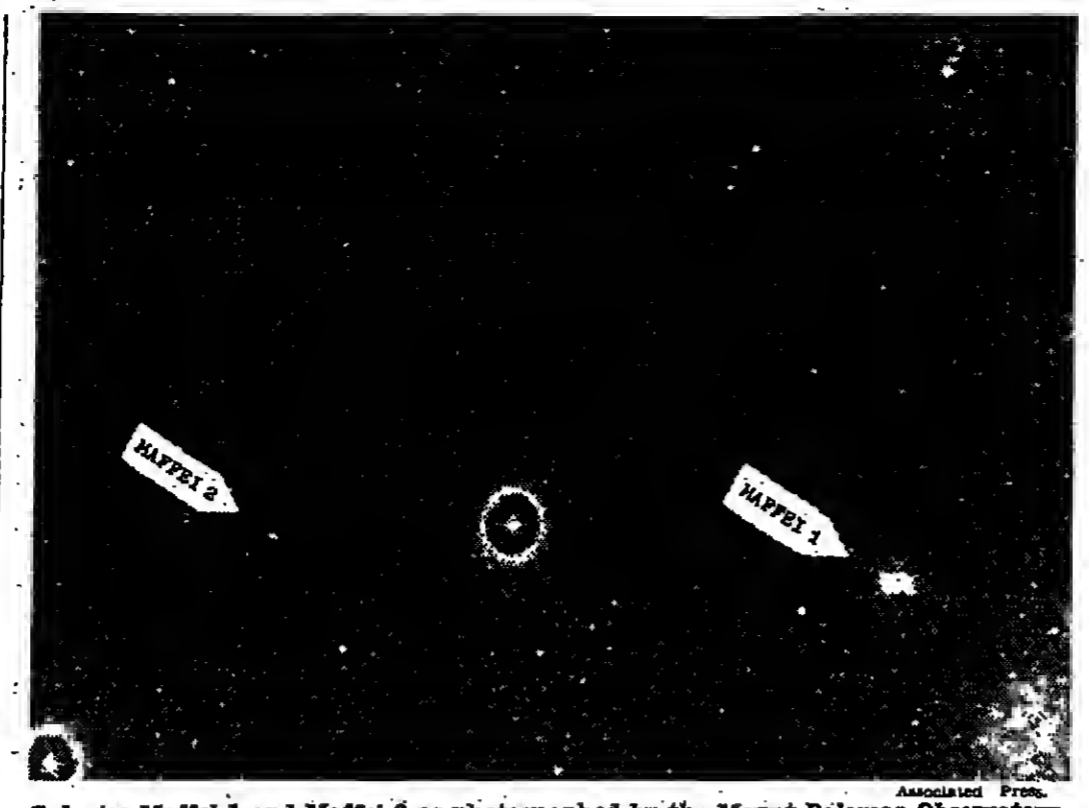
American officials here do not know whether it breathes easier or prepares for a crisis.

U.S. General in Europe

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—The United States Defense Department announced today the assignment of Lt. Gen. Frank T. Milbrer as commanding general, Allied Land Forces, Southeastern Europe.

Time Lost by U.S. Strikes in 1970

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (UPI)—Work time lost by strikes in the United States rose last year to the highest level in more than a decade, with the 71-day General Motors strike accounting for one-fourth of the total, the Labor Department said today.



Galaxies Maffei 1 and Maffei 2 as photographed by the Mount Palomar Observatory.

2 Huge Galaxies Detected 'Next Door'

By Sandra Blakeslee

BERKELEY, Calif., Jan. 11 (UPI)—Two massive galaxies that reside "next door" to the earth's own galaxy, the Milky Way, have been detected by California astronomers.

The galaxies have been overlooked up to now, the astronomers say, because they were obscured by a thick curtain of interstellar dust in the Milky Way galaxy.

The discovery is being reported in today's issue of the Astrophysical Journal. Astronomers from the University of California at Berkeley, the California Institute of Technology and the Carnegie Institute of Washington participated in the findings.

Galaxies are enormous revolving "islands" in the universe with as many as a million-million stars in them along with vast amounts of dust and gases.

Discovery of the two "new" galaxies enlarges the membership of what astronomers call the "local group" or "local cluster."

Mr. Burns had resigned. He said yesterday that he was fired on orders from Washington because of the GM prosecution attempt and because he opposed President Nixon's "pollution permit program."

IRS Takes Look At Rubin's Fund

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Internal Revenue Service notified the Rubin fund of its intention to revoke the tax-exempt status subject to its appeal, and wrote: "You have demonstrated you are not operated for a public purpose but rather are furthering the private interest of Mr. Rubin."

Huge Hydrogen Cloud Passing Solar System

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (UPI)—The discovery of a huge hydrogen halo around the Comet Bennett last April has led to the finding of a far larger hydrogen cloud.

Apollo Crew Enters Pre-Flight Isolation

CAPE KENNEDY, Jan. 11 (Reuters)—The three Apollo-14 astronauts, Capt. Alan B. Shepard Jr. and Comdr. Edgar D. Mitchell, both of the Navy, and Maj. Stuart A. Roosa, of the Air Force, today began the most sheltered three weeks of their lives—a period of strict health precautions leading up to their moon flight on Jan. 31.

High Court To Review Search Curbs

U.S. Appeals Limits On Customs Checks

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Supreme Court agreed today to review an appeals court ruling that customs inspectors must show more than an "aroused suspicion" to order Americans entering this country to submit to a search of their clothing for narcotics.

The Justice Department had told the court the 2-1 ruling by the U.S. Circuit Court in San Francisco last March would make it more difficult to guard the borders against narcotics imports.

Both discoveries were made with devices aboard Orbiting Geophysical Observatory-5 that are sensitive to ultraviolet light.

The newly found cloud lies both in the plane of the ecliptic—the plane in which the planetary orbits lie—and within the plane of the Milky Way, representing the great galaxy of spiral star clouds of which the solar system is a part.

Ex-U.S. Aide Says Prosecuting GM Cost Him His Job

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—John M. Burns has claimed he was fired as assistant U.S. attorney because he tried to prosecute General Motors for polluting the Hudson River.

Mr. Burns had resigned. He said yesterday that he was fired on orders from Washington because of the GM prosecution attempt and because he opposed President Nixon's "pollution permit program."

UAW Sets Deadline For Chrysler Strike

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Bolivia Crushes Rightist Coup, P-51s Strafe La Paz Barracks

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Jan. 11 (UPI)—Bolivian Air Force P-51 Mustang fighters strafed the big Miraflores barracks in La Paz at dawn today to end a rightist military revolt.

The leaders of the attempted coup fled to the Peruvian Embassy, seeking political asylum.

They were apparently trying to halt the leftward drift of this landlocked South American country under the presidency of Gen. Juan Jose Torres, who took power in a coup last November.

Presidential Secretariat Minister Mario Velarde announced that the rebel officers in the Miraflores barracks had laid down their arms.

Wounded demonstrators tried to break into Camp Hague, a Marine barracks, about two hours before dawn. They smashed four windows in a sentry box before they were driven away by marines, a U.S. spokesman said.

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Advertisement for Kent Cigarettes. Features a black and white photograph of a man and a woman in a social setting. Text includes: 'What a good time...', 'for the good taste of a Kent.', 'KENT CIGARETTES', and 'With the famous Micronite Filter'.

Advertisement for Michel Swiss Perfumes. Text includes: 'MICHEL SWISS PERFUMES - GLOVES BAGS - TIES - GIFTS'.

Advertisement for Freddy Perfumes. Text includes: 'FREDDY PERFUMES - GLOVES - BAGS - GIFTS'.

The Problems of Conscription

The draft law will come under urgent consideration in the present session of Congress, and promises to be among the most controversial areas of debate. Since there are measures of the utmost importance which Congress will also have to consider—welfare and the allocation of federal revenues among them—the injection of this thorny topic at this time is far from welcome. And in a sense, the degree to which the argument over conscription delays or confuses the other issues before the legislature will be another demonstration of the cost of the Vietnamese involvement.

There are legal and philosophical questions of great import in the whole matter of conscription. But what has sharpened these questions immeasurably is the fact that drafted men have been sent into a war whose significance to the nation is at best cloudy, at worst intolerable. From this fundamental flaw in the practical effects of the draft, momentous consequences have flowed.

Successive administrations have endeavored to make the Vietnam engagement as bearable for the drafted men as possible: short tours of front-line service; leaves in places distant from the fighting; relaxation of discipline. These have been costly in terms of money, and in the maintenance of combat efficiency. But what is more to the point, they have not been successful, either in insuring an early, complete withdrawal, or in quieting criticism that has affected, to a greater or less degree, the whole armed establishment of the United States.

For those who believe that war and all

its instruments are evils that cannot be abolished too swiftly, this corrosive effect may be welcome. But for the many others—including large numbers who oppose the Vietnam fighting—who recognize that the use of national force may be essential for truly national purposes, the pervasive influence of the disenchantment with the use of military power in Vietnam is nothing short of calamitous.

Can the process be arrested by reform, or abolition of the draft? The prognosis is doubtful; most of the obvious defects of conscription have been eliminated, and the draft is about as fair as any system can be which summons a fraction of the nation's youth to serve, and perhaps die, for it, while absolving the majority. Certainly the older evils—purchasing substitutes, winning, by class distinction, the right to be a "one-year volunteer"; denying valid conscientious objection—have been largely eliminated. The National Guard remains a question mark; it has been a haven for some. But on the whole it is conscription that is under fire, not the method of enforcing it.

And if a volunteer army should be substituted, there is a danger that the cost, the still vast demands of a potential great war, and the generally critical attitude of youth toward any form of military service may be great obstacles. Certainly, Britain has found them so.

All of these factors will make the task of Congress in considering the conscription law—which will expire in June unless extended—a difficult one. In fact, the legislators will not have a choice between better and best, but among various practical evils, which they must sort out as best their lights permit.



‘Er... Would You Consider the Possibility That You Could Both Be Wrong?’

Arms and the Man

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—Edward Heath is traveling to Singapore this week for the conference of Commonwealth prime ministers with considerable confidence that disaster will be avoided. Disaster would be dissolution or fragmentation of the Commonwealth over the issue of arms sales to South Africa.

The private hope is in sharp contrast to the public state of play on the issue. An unusually long and intensive series of bilateral consultations with Commonwealth members in recent months has produced no visible lessening of objections to British selling arms. Not only African and Asian countries have protested; Pierre Trudeau of Canada is particularly concerned.

There is not the slightest sign that Heath will retreat from his intention to sell South Africa at least certain items of maritime equipment—frigates and probably some helicopters with naval search equipment. If anything, he seems to have intensified the fervor of his strategic argument that such sales are needed to counter a prospective Soviet naval threat in the Indian Ocean.

Lately, the Conservative government has even argued that it is "legally obliged" to supply arms to the Simonswag agreement of 1955, granting Britain use of the South African naval facility at the Cape. Critics regard this a bootstrap argument, since the Labor government had "different legal advice" on the point and, in any case, it is policy rather than law that necessarily determines international relations on matters as sensitive as weapons.

Now, then, can a disastrous confrontation be avoided at Singapore? Heath, when he speaks on the

arms issue, will doubtless reiterate his own detestation of South Africa's racial policy. He will say as strongly as words can that his government intends to give Pretoria no certificate of respectability by a strategically motivated weapons sale.

It seems likely that Heath will offer something more along that line than words. He may make a gesture as earnest of his goodwill toward black Africa, of his lack of racist motivation. It could be economic; it could be in terms of human or cultural relations with the Commonwealth. Or it could be a private undertaking of some effort to alleviate the cruelty of the black majority's life in South Africa.

The Commonwealth Concept

Finally, Heath will argue with feeling that quitting the Commonwealth is not an appropriate or rational way to express displeasure with one member's policy. The Commonwealth is not a political alliance, he will say, and dis-agreements are inevitable. To use the threat of resignation all the time would poison the atmosphere and destroy the Commonwealth's usefulness as a forum and a repository of historic ties surrounding race and politics.

The other prime ministers at Singapore, as they listen to Edward Heath, should sense his burning sincerity. There is no cynicism in the man.

But belief in the goodness of one's cause is not enough in international relations, any more than in politics. That is why the Singapore conference is a test of very great importance for Heath. He has to show that he can be not

only principled and determined but sensitive and reasonable.

Here at home, the government's line on South African arms has been sold as an example of fighting for British interests against a lot of complaining foreigners. "Tough Ted," as the headline writers call him, is cheered for standing up to Kenneth Kaunda when the Zambian president visits here. A Daily Express cartoon shows an Indian snake-charmer labeled "Commonwealth" mesmerizing past British Prime Ministers and Wilson—but in the last frame Heath is mesmerizing the Commonwealth.

Such flimsy stuff goes down well with many British voters. But Heath is too intelligent to have such a short-run objective. He knows that the Commonwealth, however mystical its constitution, has value for Britain and the world in language and law and in other ways it expresses British influence still; and it is a means of multiracial discussion and association as race becomes more divisive. To let it die or decay really would be a disaster.

To succeed at Singapore Heath will have to show understanding of the other prime ministers' problems, not just appeal for understanding of his own. He will have to take a more sensitive view of African matters than he has disclosed, for example, in somewhat hysterical notions of the extent of Chinese influence in Tanzania.

Heath could do no better, in dealing with the Commonwealth, than the United Nations last fall: "We want to persuade where possible, but we must also respect and accept the good faith of those who disagree. This requires mutual forbearance and compromise."

Louder Than Words

By Lewis H. Dinguid

BUENOS AIRES.—Brazil and Uruguay, where urban guerrillas have perfected the diplomatic kidnap, present a perplexing contrast to those who seek common causes for their political terrorism.

Brazil is the largest nation in South America, with a low and unevenly distributed income, and a military government that is among the least tolerant of political dissent.

Uruguay is the smallest nation, unless Panama be included, with a relatively high annual per-capita income (\$600, double Brazil's) that is rather evenly distributed, and an elected government tolerant of the most determined dissent, short of the Tupamaros.

But the response of the two governments to the kidnappers has been the opposite of what might be expected. Brazil's no-nonsense generals quickly acquiesced to all demands to ransom U.S. Ambassador C. Burke Elbrick for 15 prisoners in September, 1969. Japanese Consul Nobuo Okubo for five prisoners in March, 1970, and West German Ambassador Ehren von Holleben for 40 prisoners in June, 1970.

Another 70 prisoners—most of them jailed for alleged connections with the terrorists—are being released in exchange for Swiss Ambassador Giovanni Enrico Bucher, kidnapped a month ago in Rio de Janeiro.

In Montevideo, Uruguay's President Jorge Pacheco Areco has declared on every occasion that he will refuse to bargain. He outwaited the Tupamaros in 1969 when they kidnapped a judge. They released him three months later after private individuals put up the ransom money.

Last July they kidnapped Brazilian Consul Aloysio Dias Gomide and U.S. AID adviser Daniel Miriam, then picked up American agronomist Claude Piy in August. They demanded the release of 160 prisoners and killed millions when the deadline passed.

The other two are still assumed to be held, along with last Friday's victim, British Ambassador Geoffrey Jackson. While President Pacheco's public stance is unshaken, it is clear that some bargaining took place following the slaying of Miriam.

Government officials tried to deal with several Tupamaro leaders who were plucked up about the same time—the only results of a massive government effort to

discover the hideout where the kidnap victims were held.

No deal resulted, but there were changes in Tupamaro tactics. They reduced their demands as the weeks dragged by, declaring that Fry and Gomide might be freed if a political manifesto were widely printed in the Uruguayan press.

The manifesto cited specific cases of government bargains on the quiet. This was part of a sweeping effort to expose Pacheco as perfidious and opposed to the will of the people.

The manifesto was printed in one Montevideo paper and widely abroad.

As the French leftist Regis Debray told the Cuban press Fronza Letina after he was released last month, without ransom, by Bolivia: "Tupamaro action shows up in strikes, economic demands, taking of factories.... The formidable thing about the Tupamaros is that they have learned to make politics without saying anything and without discussing it."

But after the manifesto—which Pacheco still refuses to print—another Tupamaro statement appeared, printed here recently by the newspaper Clarin. It begins: "It has not been our style to talk uselessly. We have preferred section to words. Now, after seven years of hard fighting and confronting the conditions in which the country lives, we will speak to define our position."

What follows is a Marxist interpretation of Uruguayan history that, in about 1,500 words, would seem to show that the Tupamaros with good reason stuck to action rather than words. The historical analysis and proposed program show few differences from that of the orthodox Uruguayan Communist party. The Tupamaros' uniqueness, they stress, is that they fight. And they call on students, churchmen, soldiers and small industrialists to join them.

Except among students, recruitment has been meager so far. But the foundation of Uruguayan middle class is widely believed to have contributed to the violent mood of their children who support the movement.

The nation of under three million lived very well, while distributing wealth through an advanced social security system. But the miniature economy has lost most of the benefits of industrialization

and profits on meat and grain do not suffice. The welfare state is overtaxed.

Many in Montevideo feel that the city is running down. The Tupamaros shook their fist at Argentine tourists, and now that income is down.

There is quite the opposite atmosphere in Brazil, where the economy is weak for a nation of 93 million but is now expanding faster than any other in the hemisphere. The guerrillas there, too, have dealt in action more than words. In the face of intense and partially successful army efforts to suppress them, the terrorists seem on the defensive if not actually desperate.

Little public sympathy is noticeable. Indeed, more conventional politicians have concluded that Brazilian masses have no sympathy for any political movements. The one action on which the various revolutionary groups have been able to pull together is the diplomatic kidnap. And while they have offered some propaganda on the assault, their purpose clearly is to save their captured comrades from the jails where others have been tortured.

Among other Latin guerrillas, only those in Guatemala have used the kidnap tactic effectively. However, Argentine urban terrorists in Cordoba and here in the capital have shown some of the Tupamaros' flair for embarrassing the authorities with audacious attacks. Entire towns have been taken over; army posts have been robbed of guns and uniforms, which have then been used to dupe the authorities in further raids; milk and meat trucks have been driven to the slums for free distribution.

Kidnapping of nationals was common in Colombia during the civil war there in the 1950s. It has been used sparingly by the Marxist terrorists in Venezuela, where a U.S. officer was held briefly in the mid-60s.

Chile has had no kidnappings but does have a quiescent revolutionary leftist movement which, like the Tupamaros, seeks a highly participatory people's socialism and thinks violent struggle is the only way to achieve it. That seems to be the philosophy of most of the movements in Latin America. The main exception would be some less radical cell members in Brazil, who have taken up violence because they see no other means of opposing the military dictatorship.

Bernard Levin From London:

The chicken... had laid a golden egg, and the journalists... wanted to get their spoons into it.

LONDON—The newspapers are back in the news. To the last couple of weeks, several have been affected by partial strikes. Some have released a number of editors; others have come out with great difficulty, with executives putting the pages together with what they could remember of long-draught skills. But the fascinating point about the present situation (which will certainly continue for some time) is that this is the first occasion on which serious industrial action has been taken by the journalists themselves; hitherto—as in the strike which shut down the national press for three days during last year's general election campaign—it has always been the printers, the mechanics, the electrotypers, the packers, but never the people who actually write and hand the words.

This new action is extraordinary, for the National Union of Journalists is one of the feeblest and least courageous of unions. True to form, it has been scurrying about in the present crisis depressing anything like mill-annoy. The military has come out a number of union branches in individual newspaper offices, which have determined to go it alone.

In recent years, journalists at a number of papers have found that they can get better terms negotiating, as a branch, with their own proprietors, than the NUJ could by negotiating, as an industry-wide organization, with employers. Some of the national newspaper owners—the Newspaper Proprietors Association.

Agreement Ratified

This was the gunpowder; now for the match. It was supplied by an announcement that the NUJ, negotiating nationally, had concluded an agreement on pay and hours which gave substantial raises to the lowest-paid journalists, but which expressly ruled out, for the next 18 months, any negotiations at branch level. The agreement had been ratified by a postal ballot of union members, but journalists of the huge Mirror Group (which publishes the national Sunday, all of mammoth circulations, as well as hundreds of magazines) boycotted the ballot, insisting that they could get better terms for themselves, as indeed they almost certainly could.

There was more to come. A year ago, the Mirror Group sold its only unsuccessful national newspaper, the Sun (a revamped version of the long-moribund Daily Herald, but unsuccessful in its new style, too), to Rupert Murdoch, an Australian newspaper tycoon who fanned his chances here. The Mirror men felt Murdoch had no right to succeed where they had failed. But Murdoch, having reduced its page size to tabloid format (thus making it a direct competitor of the Daily Mirror), proceeded to double its circulation in a single year, mainly by lowering its standards.

But Murdoch also got the journalists to agree, when he took over the Sun, to allow him to cut corners as far as terms were concerned, on the reasonable ground that he needed all the help he could get to keep the paper alive. Now, however, the chicken had not only come home to roost; it had laid something remarkably like a golden egg, and the journalists, no less reasonably, now wanted to get their spoons into it. That lined up the Sun journalists with the Mirror fellows.

Into the Act

Next, it was the turn of Associated Newspapers, proprietors of two national dailies—the Mail and the Sketch—and of one London evening—the News. Journalists at these, too, reckoned they could probably do better than the union's national negotiations. But just as they were making up their minds, the management, with almost in-

credible ingenuity, blithely announced, without any consultation with the union (nationally or at branch level), that it was unilaterally negotiating on its agreements with its journalists, under which any of them fired for redundancy or in an economy measure get two weeks pay for every year of service. The implications were obvious: the Mail and Sketch are both losing money. The inference was that closure was imminent, or, more probably, merger with Express Group (merger talks have been held a year or two ago, but broken down). Even if no closure or merger had already been definitely decided, the management must know they cannot save it papers, and are presumably taking precautions against having to put their hands too deeply into the pockets when the day comes. (This took just such a precaution when they set up a separate company to publish the newspapers and keep them apart from the signals assets which this hugely wealthy group has in other fields, in which it is unwilling to use its newspapers.)

That brought the Mail and Sketch journalists into the true line, and battle commenced. Of the course of it, signs were set that would have been literally credible only five years ago: 60 reporters, for instance, lay off in the roadway in front of a paper's vans to prevent them from carrying out copies of editions together while they were on strike.

For the moment, there is uneasy truce. But the truce, as for that matter the battle, conceals what is at the bottom of the trouble. Most British national newspapers are uneconomic propositions, and in the case of the few that are showing a profit it would need only a little widening in the situation to make them uneconomic too. The causes are various: bad management, year's payroll-staffing by the mechanics, competition for advertising by the public to pay more for their press. But whatever the cause, the industry is in a bad way.

The journalists who have known this better than anybody for many years, have at last decided to do something about it on their own behalf. But a man who approaches the officers of a sinking ship with a threat to jump over the side unless he is given a bet on arriving at the bridge, that a captain has already abandoned it and is pulling for shore in it only boat.

Letters

The Heist That Failed

Your recent reporting of the acquisition of a so-called bank in New York caused me to reflect on the numerous kidnappings which latter-day properly brought out in Americans. I relate that this man was supposed to be a Wall Street broker who had a short time before a robbery. Presumably he was a leading an excellent salary, \$ after a "short time" he "reads" back it is unlikely to have money. Despite the phenomenal wages paid to the "blue-collar" whenever a strike out they seem to be on the bread within a few days. What do they do with their money?

TOMAS DIVINE
Lisbon.

Alaska, Ho!

I am particularly interested in your article on Alaska because a breakthrough there could be a lot.

F.A.P. O'CONNOR
Canterbury, Kent, England.

INTERNATIONAL **Herald Tribune** Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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Lebanon (air)	40.00	80.00	120.00	156.00
Lithuania (air)	42.00	84.00	126.00	162.00
London (air)	44.00	88.00	132.00	168.00
Luxembourg (air)	46.00	92.00	138.00	174.00
Netherlands (air)	48.00	96.00	144.00	180.00
Norway (air)	50.00	100.00	150.00	186.00
Portugal (air)	52.00	104.00	156.00	192.00
Spain (air)	54.00	108.00	162.00	198.00
Sweden (air)	56.00	112.00	168.00	204.00
Switzerland (air)	58.00	116.00	174.00	210.00
Taiwan (air)	60.00	120.00	180.00	216.00
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Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 12, 1896

PARIS—An inquiry has been made into the cause of the recent outbreak of typhoid fever among the officers of the garrison at Rennes, to which of whom have died. The conclusion arrived at is that the epidemic was caused by the contaminated ice used with the officers' champagne. The water used for providing Rennes with ice was taken from the joining of the rivers Ille and Vilaine, into which the sewage of the town is poured.

Fifty Years Ago

January 12, 1921

PARIS—The police authorities have issued a warning to Americans to be careful how they patronize the cafe-restaurant known as the "Fare Tranquille" near the Halles. The cafe has long been one of the night-sights of Paris. The cafe has been charging what it pleases to foreign clientele, and the other night three Americans were charged 540 francs for what normally costs 31 francs. The proprietor and the waiter may have to stand criminal charges.

كلذا من الاصل

Israel Won't Go 'Unpunished'

Sadat, at Nasser Birthplace, Repeats Tough Line on Talks

CAIRO, Jan. 11 (AP)—President Anwar Sadat, speaking at the city President Gamal Abdel Nasser, declared today that "Israel will not get by with its aggression unpunished."

Jordan in New Clashes With Guerrillas

(Continued from Page 1) Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Lebanon, Yemen and Southern Yemen.

Threatens to Quit

Meanwhile, former Tunisian Premier Bahi Ladgham said here he would resign as the head of the Arab truce team formed to police the cease-fire in Jordan unless both sides stopped shooting immediately.

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Libya Expels Newsman

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Associated Press

A GOOD LINE—Stewardess Linda Barnard, with skipper Ray Schrieber after foiling a hijack attempt. Stewardess Talks Armed Passenger Out of Hijacking a U.S. Airliner

DENVER, Jan. 11 (AP)—Stewardess Linda Barnard, 23, calmly talked a young man out of a threat to force a jetliner to fly to Las Vegas yesterday.

Heath Urges Nations to Avoid Moral Judgments of Others

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11 (Reuters)—British Prime Minister Edward Heath today warned against passing moral judgments on countries with differing political systems and attempting to bring about change by violent methods.

U.K., 4 Allies Near Accord On Asian Pact

LONDON, Jan. 11 (UPI)—Britain and four of its Commonwealth partners are nearing broad agreement on a new five-nation defense pact for Southeast Asia, British government sources said today.

Jet Hulk Brings \$3.500

CAIRO, Jan. 11 (AP)—The wreckage of the \$25-million jumbo jet blown up by Palestinian guerrillas at Cairo airport last September was sold at public auction here Saturday. The price paid by the highest bidder, owner of a junk yard, was \$3,500.

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By John M. Goshko policy of relaxation of tension in Central Europe. During the last two months, he continued, the Ulbricht regime has repeatedly delayed movement in the new round of talks between East and West Germany agreed on in October. In addition, Mr. Ahlers said, the East Germans have done everything they can to block progress within the four-power negotiations over the status of Berlin.

Russians Fail To Continue Jewish Trial

End to Prosecutions Seen by Red Newsmen

MOSCOW, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Leningrad trial of nine Jews charged with "especially dangerous crimes against the state" was not reopened today, bolstering hopes here that the Khrushchev-led party to drop prosecution of Soviet Jews who are seeking to emigrate to Israel.

Oweini Dies, Ex-Premier Of Lebanon

BEIRUT, Jan. 11 (Reuters)—Former Lebanese Premier Hussein Oweini, 71, died here early today.

Russian Guard Tells of Shooting In West Berlin

WEST BERLIN, Jan. 11 (Reuters)—A Russian soldier told a British magistrate here today how his comrade was shot and wounded while they were guarding the Soviet War Memorial in West Berlin last November.

Laymen in Milan Move to Upset Law on Divorce

ROME, Jan. 11 (UPI)—Eleven Roman Catholic laymen have opened a battle to outlaw Italy's 25-day-old divorce law. They filed an official request Saturday to make divorce the subject of the first national referendum called by the Italian people in 1972.

Bras Arme

ROME, Jan. 11 (UPI)—The 11 laymen who made the request for a referendum are members of a Milan organization called the Bras Arme. They filed their request a week ahead of the time when another Roman Catholic group announced it would file suit to overturn the divorce law.

Uruguay's Tupamaros Say 3 Kidnapped Men Are Well

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Jan. 11 (Reuters)—The leftist guerrillas holding kidnapped British Ambassador Geoffrey Jackson today broke their four-day silence and said he was in perfect health. But they made no mention of his release.

Brazil to Fly 70 to Chile As Ransom

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1-Day Strikes Set for Today Across U.K.

Wildcat Walkouts To Protest Bill

LONDON, Jan. 11 (UPI)—Communist-led labor union leaders today called for nationwide one-day strikes tomorrow to protest Conservative government legislation designed to curb wildcat walkouts and limit trade union powers.

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Advertisement for diamonds, featuring the text 'DIAMONDS You can save up to 50 percent on single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's largest cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to your lady, buy for investment, for personal use.' and the name 'Joachim Goldenstein THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG.' with contact information.

Large advertisement for Hennessy Cognac, featuring a portrait of a man and the text 'COGNAC HENNESSY LAYMEN IN MILAN Move to Upset Law on Divorce' and 'BRAS ARME'.

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Coco Chanel Is Dead at 87

By Enid Nemy
GABRIELLE "COCO" Chanel, who died Sunday night in her apartment in the Ritz Hotel in Paris, was an intense woman with a scolding tongue, hair-trigger wit and ineffable charm. Throughout her life, she was a *force majeure* who used fashion as her puppet. Her message was carried to millions through the medium of the Paris *haute couture*, a world over

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which she reigned, with arrogant self-assurance, for long stretches of almost six decades. The darling of French society, a good friend of dukes and dandies, a confidante of the rich and famous, she was impatient of pretense, impatient of restrictions, impatient of self-deception.

"There is no time for cut-and-dried monotony," she once said. "There is time for work. And time for love. That leaves no other time!"

Miss Chanel was the fashion spirit of the 20th century, a pious piper who led women away from complacent, uncomfortable clothes to a simple, unadorned and casual look that eventually became synonymous with her name.

Without marching in a parade or campaigning for rights, she enlightened her sex from the tyrannies of fashion. Her strong convictions and independent opinions, her unswerving belief in simplicity and elegance, freed women of unnecessary constrictions and what she called "ludicrous trimmings and fussy bits and pieces."

Slim and straight and dark-haired, with piercing black eyes and a generous if uncompromising mouth, Miss Chanel always believed she was right, and often was. She was responsible for many of the timeless fashions that look as current today as they did when she first introduced them in some cases more than half a century ago.

Among her innovations, most of them considered revolutionary at the time, were jersey dresses and suits, tweed suits with jersey blouses, bell-bottom trousers, trench coats, pea jackets, tweed sweaters, sailor hats, bobbed hair, costume jewelry and the little black dress, often collared and cuffed in white.

For Miss Chanel, the great changes in fashion stemmed from significant changes in the manner and requirements of daily life. She explained her philosophy in 1927 when she traveled to the United States to receive from Neiman-Marcus in Dallas, an award as the most significant designer of the last 50 years.

She told a reporter from The New Yorker that she inspired women to take off their bonnets and to cut their hair in 1925, because they were just beginning to work in offices.

"Women drive autos, and this you cannot do with a crinoline skirt," she said.

"But the big problem," she added, "the most important problem, is to rejuvenate women, to take women back young. Then their outlook on life changes. They feel more joyous."

During the period in the '60s when many women were feeling more joyous wearing mini-skirts, Miss Chanel never ceased her barrage of verbal thunderclaps against the fashion.

As autocratic and articulate as ever, the aging couturier did not take kindly to youth-oriented pop culture and fashion. "An exhibition of meat," was one of the phrases she used.

Broadway Show

In Miss Chanel's 87th year, on Dec. 18, 1968, the name that illuminated fashion went up in lights on Broadway. Coco (the cat), the nickname bestowed on the couturier by her father, became the title of a musical show based on her life. Starring Katharine Hepburn, it was produced by Frederick Brisson, a longtime friend of Miss Chanel.

The show, with book and lyrics by Alan Jay Lerner, music by Andre Previn and Chanel-facsimile costumes by Cecil Beaton (263 in all), was one of the greatest fashion spectacles ever mounted on a stage.

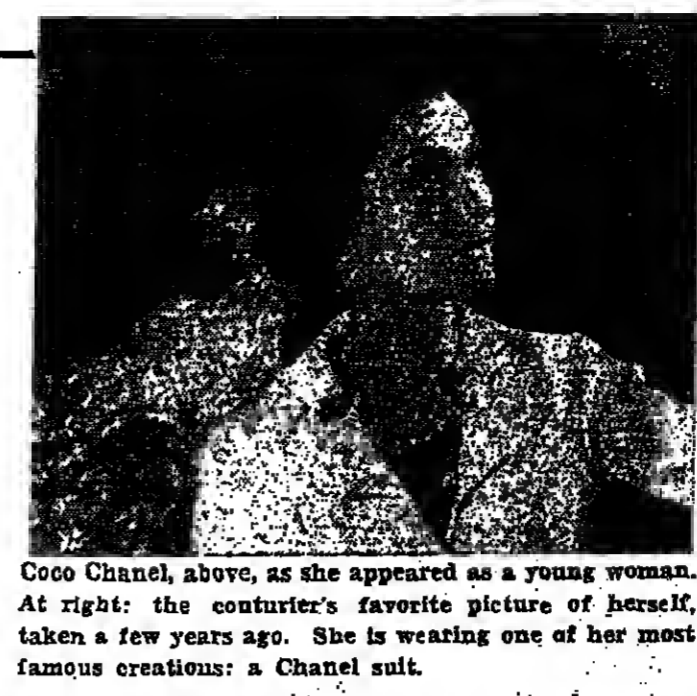
During her lifetime, Miss Chanel created an empire. In the '20s, at a time when she employed 2,400 people in her workrooms, her personal fortune was rumored to be \$15 million.

The financial basis of the empire was Chanel No. 5, a perfume that she introduced in 1924 and which after her lucky number, Created by a chemist on the Riviera, it was an orthodox blend of fragrances and soon became the most familiar perfume in the world.

"Women are not flowers," she once said, commenting on the scent. "Why should they want to smell like flowers?"

Her next perfume, a light and delicate scent named No. 19, was introduced in 1930.

A legend in her own time, Miss Chanel became increasingly temperamental, willful and, at times, vindictive, as she grew older. Her parka-wolf never stopped speaking her mind and, although this was done at considerable length and with un-



Coco Chanel, above, as she appeared as a young woman. At right: the couturier's favorite picture of herself, taken a few years ago. She is wearing one of her most famous creations: a Chanel suit.



abashed frequency, she left untouched the myths that swirled around her.

Her age was never proved—a woman has the age she deserves," she used to say—but it is generally accepted that she was born on Aug. 19, 1893. It is certain that she was born near Issouire in the Auvergne, a four mountainous region of south central France. She was baptized Gabrielle Bonheur-Gabrielle Happiness.

When she was 8 years old, her mother died of tuberculosis and her father abandoned his four daughters. She went to live with two aunts, who were relentless disciplinarians. They raised her to sell to the French Army, and Coco became an expert horsewoman at an early age. She also learned how to sew.

The career that was to make her name began in the summer of 1913 in Deauville. She opened a tiny hat boutique. It was the heyday of elaborate and grotesque hats and she detested them.

The next year she returned to Paris and opened a shop at 31 Rue Cambon, where she sold hats, then sweaters and a few clothes. Within five years, she was a force to be reckoned with in the world of fashion.

She began to impress wealthy, influential women with her originality.

Despite World War I, her social life was brilliant and hectic.

In the mid-'20s, Miss Chanel's name grew luminous. By 1924, well-dressed women on both sides of the Atlantic were taken with a Chanel costume of a beige jersey blouse worn with a single strand of pearls, and a tweed suit with a cardigan jacket.

Feb. 5, 1964, was a major turning point in the fashion world although hardly anyone realized it.

The last years of her life were relatively quiet, dedicated to the couture house (which was often operated at a loss, the deficit paid cheerfully by the parent company because the publicity helped the sales of every other Chanel product) and to acerbic comments and racing horses. Her stables in Chantilly included a well-known mare, Romanica.

Miss Chanel outlived many of her closest friends and let separated from others. She never married, according to a quotation, because she "never wanted to weigh more heavily on a man than a bird."

Her weight on fashion was immeasurable.

Miss Chanel's comeback, on

House of Chanel: Business Almost as Usual

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Except for a somewhat hushed atmosphere, everything seemed to be normal at the Chanel fashion house today. According to the couturier's press officer, a pink scarf had been removed from under a red necklace. A few days ago, Mademoiselle, as she was known to her staff, had remarked to a salesgirl: "Red and pink! Hideous!"

Today a few seamstresses were going up and down the mirror-lined staircase, carrying the latest Chanel creations.

"That's the way she wanted it to be," said Lilou Grumbach, her assistant and closest friend. "We'll show her collection on Jan. 25. That's the last we can do for her. Yes, it's ready."

The five dresses that one of her fans, Mrs. Georges Pompidou, ordered for her forthcoming trip to Africa with the French president, are ready too, Chanel was a friend of the Pompidous and was asked to a dinner party for eight at the Elysée Palace last winter.

"Both of them greeted Madeleine on the doorstep," Mrs. Grumbach said. As for Chanel, always tongue-in-cheek, she thought the Pompidous for "letting me inside this famous establishment. I've always been curious to see it, she reportedly told them.

"She never talked about death," Mrs. Grumbach said, "except when she was making a collection. Then she'd get worried that she might not be able to finish it. Later, she used to cry. She said, 'Gee, the death,' she added, "and she died just like him."

"She was ordering her dinner when she suddenly told her chambermaid to open the window, because she didn't feel well. By the time I arrived at the Ritz, it was all over."

"All that the fashion queen had in her wardrobe when she died was three suits. 'She hated new clothes,' Mrs. Grumbach said. "For the last couple of years, she refused to have anything made for herself. That way, she'd say with a twinkle in her eyes, 'I'll have a good excuse not to go to dinner. I'll say: I have nothing to wear.'"

A book is opened downstairs for Parisians to sign and a mass will be celebrated at the Madeleine church on Wednesday morning at 9:30. Then Miss Chanel's body will be taken to Switzerland, for burial near Lausanne where she owned a house.

Miss Chanel, who dominated the fashion world for 50 years, with easy, almost laconic elegance, was responsible, not only for a silhouette, but for the essence of today's fashions: the Chanel look.

The late Christian Dior said of her: "She made a major fashion revolution with a black dress—six rows of pearls!"

Cocotte described her as having "the head of a black swan," to which Colette added "And the heart of a little bull," for Picasso, she was simply, "The most sensible woman in Europe."

An interview with Chanel was always a sparkling experience because she was sharp, alert, outspoken and concerned not only with fashions but life as a whole.

Although she lived at the Ritz she entertained in her salon above her Rue Cambon fashion house, in an exotic *salon de rere* books, coramandant screens, rock crystal, carved jade ash trays, gilded bronze firepots, suede settees, gold lions, the astrological sign and masses of white flowers. "I love luxury," she said. "That's something you don't have in America. You have comfort, but not luxury."

Her business was selling dresses but she maintained all along that the woman came first, the dress second. "Real elegance," she said, "is an elegance in manners too. 'Boredom is a woman's worst enemy.'"

She sounded positive, self-assured, yet Chanel had off moments. "Of course I had stagefright when I show a new collection. Every time I'm told to 'ask myself: Is it good enough or am I all wrong?'"

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Male Designers Pay Tribute

PARIS, Jan. 11 (UPI).—The leading male designers of Paris high fashion, including Pierre Cardin, have joined in praising Gabrielle Chanel as an individualist, genius and extraordinary woman.

Mr. Cardin, always an arch rival, said, "I don't want to say anything in such circumstances. It is better to keep quiet than to make the least commentary."

However, Yves Saint-Laurent said, "She was an extraordinary and marvelous woman. It is so irrefragable for the fashion world." Marc Bohan said, "She was at the same time elegance and simplicity, that is to say the essential."

Wolf Diaries to N.Y. Library

By George Gent

NEW YORK (NYT).—The New York Public Library has acquired the 37-volume manuscript diary of Virginia Woolf, the British novelist and essayist who committed suicide in 1941. The library's Berg Collection, which will house the diaries, is now said to be the world's largest collection of Mrs. Woolf's manuscripts.

The acquisition, for a reported \$250,000, was described here as a major coup by Lois L. Szalidits, curator of the Berg Collection of English and American Literature.

"It will be impossible," she said, "for any future scholarly work, critical study or biography to be written about Virginia Woolf without consulting her diaries."

Mrs. Woolf kept a diary from 1915 until four days before her death by drowning at the age of 59 in March, 1941. She is considered one of England's major literary figures of this century. A distinguished stylist whose experiments in form paralleled those of James Joyce, she found the physical act of writing a torment, yet wrote almost constantly—novels, essays, biographies, critical reviews and letters. Her major novels include "To the Lighthouse," "The Waves," "Jacob's Room" and "Mrs. Dalloway."

The diaries, written mainly in inative-colored ink and running 2,233 pages, were acquired from the estate of Mrs. Woolf's husband, Leonard, himself a distinguished writer and political thinker, who died in August, 1968, at the age of 89.

"Leonard wanted us to have the diaries," said Dr. Szalidits, "despite the fact that Virginia was somewhat anti-American because he felt there was more scholarly interest in her work here than in England. Indeed, several scholarly works of her are now under way."

There has been no formal full-length biography of the novelist, either here or in England. An authorized definitive biography is being written by Prof. Quentin Bell, Mrs. Woolf's nephew and literary heir. Mr. Bell is the son of Mrs. Woolf's sister, Vanessa Stephen, and Clive Bell, critic and author of "Civilization." No date has been set for publication of the Woolf biography.

Most of the diary material, relating to individuals, cannot be copied without permission from the literary estate in England. Excerpts from the diaries selected and edited by her late husband, were published here in 1983 by Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc., under the title, "A Writer's Diary."

"That's exactly what it is," Dr. Szalidits said. "In them, Virginia discusses her books in the difficulties she had with the physical act of writing, her dread of reviews and criticism, her travels and her family, friends and acquaintances."

The Woolfs, who were married in 1912, were leading figures in the celebrated Bloomsbury Set, an aesthetic literary bohemia that included such figures as E.M. Forster, John Maynard Keynes, Roger Fry, Lytton Strachey and Clive Bell. Those, and many other prominent figures in art, literature and politics in the first half of the century, among them Desmond MacCarthy, T.S. Eliot,

Paris Dining: A Sandwich Shop

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Snack bars, drugstores and hamburger stands are the antithesis of gastronomy. They feed you quickly and cheaply with no more concession to the taste-buds than a splash of catsup.

It comes then as a pleasant surprise to discover that just off the Champs-Elysees, two brothers of Alsatian descent have put together a simple sandwich shop, appropriately called "La Boutique à Sandwiches," where you can eat very cheaply and rapidly—without being rushed—and yet neither your palate nor your stomach will reproach you for it.

Quite the contrary, for Claude and Hubert Schick, have taste and imagination and insistence on quality to capture almost more customers than they know what to do with. At lunchtime especially, you often have to wait for a counter stool or table, but usually not too long, for there is a rapid turnover.

What brings on the crush are 30 different types of sandwiches, as many cold plates and a number of hot dishes. Besides such obvious fillings as roast



Virginia Woolf
in about 1910.

Music in Florence: Two Beloved War-Horses

By William Weaver

FLORENCE—Sometimes we learn as much from an artist's failures as we do from his triumphs. After his excellently right conducting of "I Puritani" last month, opening the winter opera season at Florence's Teatro Comunale, young maestro Riccardo Muti—the theater's new permanent conductor—is currently conducting a double-bill of "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "I Pagliacci."

To say that his reading of these beloved old war-horses is a failure might be misleading; there is nothing slowly or carelessly about his interpretation. Indeed, every note seems to have been pondered, investigated, weighed.

Muti's performance was interesting because it was so clearly a thoroughly studied one; but for the same reason, it was not a success. The orchestra—as in "I Puritani"—sounded wonderful; details of the score which are lost in routine performances were suddenly, surprisingly, and welcome perceptible. The string sound was warm; the winds played without an error and with much beauty. But the general effect was, in a word, dull. These *verismo* operas need a hit more blood, more surge, perhaps even a touch of vulgarity.

Rug-Chewing Canio

Richard Tucker, who starred in "I Pagliacci," obviously is not frightened by the vulgar. His scots during and after his big number were as plentiful and as loud as the applause which greeted them. This was an old-fashioned, rug-chewing Canio, but thoroughly professional and—I have to admit—appealing. After more than a quarter-century career, Tucker's voice is still true and ringing; it was a pleasure just to hear his security.

Elena Suliotis, the Santuzza in "Cavalleria," has been singing relatively only a few years, but it seems doubtful that she will ever celebrate her silver wedding with opera. Last month in Rome, at the opening "Nabucco," her voice sounded in better estate than it has been for some time; but those Nabuccos have apparently had a dire effect. In "Cavalleria," she was uncertain, unsteady, at times virtually inaudible. She tried to compensate for the thinness of her upper voice by abusing her chest tones and by a great deal of throaty *parlando*. The result was not happy. Her tenor Gianfranco Cecchele forced his naturally sweet tenor beyond his strength, and the baritone Gian Giacomo Guelfi simply howled. There were a few affecting moments here and there, but not enough to save the work.

Tucker's Nedda was an engaging young soprano, Gabriella Novelli, who has just begun singing professionally. The voice is small, but pleasant. The baritone Karl Nurmala was an excellent Tonio, with a beautiful voice and a welcome sense of style.

Luciano Damiani designed a basic set which was used for both performances: a gray, unadorned square, with a white wall and, beyond it, the steep, jumbled tiled roof of a Southern Italian village. For "I Pagliacci," a kind of arena stage was set up in the same square.

The lighting was sensitive; Mauro Bolognini's staging was tactful in the use of crowds (the Easter procession in "Cavalleria") was particularly well done, though the principal singers often seemed to move aimlessly—and too much.

The tarts are good and made on the premises especially for La Boutique à Sandwiches. Besides various classic French fruit tarts, there is an apple strudel and a very pleasantly refreshing Zitronekuchen or lemon and cream cheese cake.

La Boutique à Sandwiches, Rue du Colisée, Paris 8. Open Sundays and in August. Communal stools downstairs and tables upstairs. Inexpensive, even on stairs (no sandwiches, however), where you are usually spend more than 30 francs (\$9.55).

Beverly Sills in Paris
Beverly Sills makes her Paris debut Jan. 22 at the Paris Opera in the French Radio program "Fidelio." She is signed by the National Opera and will be under John Neschling's direction in a production of "Les deux Femmes" at the Grand Théâtre de Metz, and "Don Giovanni" at the Grand Théâtre de Bordeaux.

كندا من الاصل

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- Pan Am, 193 Piccadilly, London W 1, England
- Pan Am, 90 Avenue des Champs Elysées, Paris 8, France

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume.

Table of international stock market data, including columns for country, stock symbols, and prices.

Table of international stock market data, continuing from the previous table.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Table of U.S. commodity prices for various goods like wheat, corn, and soybeans.

Foreign Stock Indexes

Table of foreign stock indexes for various countries including London, Paris, and Tokyo.

Market Summary

Table summarizing market activity, including volume, price changes, and key indicators.

Bank Stocks

Table of bank stock prices and performance metrics.

Most Actives - New York

Table listing the most actively traded stocks in New York.

Most Actives - American

Table listing the most actively traded American stocks.

Advertisement for Consorzio di Credito Pubblico, featuring a large headline '\$200,000,000' and details about public works operations.

Advertisement for Banco di Roma, highlighting its international network and services.

Advertisement for Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International, a leading financial institution.

BUSINESS

FINANCE

Italians in French-German Bank Tie

ROME, Jan. 11.—Banco di Roma, Italy's third largest bank, today announced a collaboration agreement with Credit Lyonnais of France and Commerzbank of West Germany to create a European banking group with over 3,000 offices and combined deposits of \$18 billion.

Banco di Roma Joins New Giant

The 90-year-old Banco di Roma is controlled 91 percent by the Italian government through its holding company, Industrial Reconstruction Institute, which also controls two other major Italian banks, Banca Commerciale and Credito Italiano.

Similarly, Credit Lyonnais is controlled by the French government. At the time of the original agreement, it was indicated that the state control of Credit Lyonnais prevented the group from thinking in terms of complete merger.

Exchange Controls Altered

U.K. to Curb Cash Imports For Short-Term Home Use

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP-DJ).—The British Treasury acted today to curtail the growth of short-term foreign currency borrowing by companies resident in Great Britain to finance domestic spending.

British exporters will be allowed to borrow foreign currency to finance credit to overseas buyers of British goods, it said.

Not Affected

The Treasury said foreign borrowing to finance overseas investments is not affected by the move, nor are outstanding borrowings.

In recent months, there have been actual or prospective borrowings inconsistent with the government's policy of control on domestic credit expansion, the Treasury said.

Over the past few months, there has been a big increase in corporate overseas borrowing, including dollar holdings of British banks, to finance domestic development and there were signs that this trend would increase.

NEWS AND NOTES

Japanese in Greece

Nippon Kokan Kaisha and C. Itoh & Co. of Japan say they have reached basic agreement with the Greek Paps group to build a \$200 million steel rolling mill in Greece.

French Production Up

Industrial production in France rose 1.3 percent in November from the preceding month and was 6.6 percent higher than the 1969 month, according to the Finance Ministry.

Loans for Airlines

A syndicate of British banks is lending four foreign airlines—two of them American—\$58.9 million (\$141.36 million) to help buy Rolls-Royce engines for the Lockheed TriStar jetliners they have ordered.

understood the airlines are making separate loan arrangements with U.S. and other finance institutions to help buy the L-1011 TriStar airframes. The three engines for each jet cost about \$2.4 million.

Chrysler Spending Cut

Chrysler Corp. said its capital spending for 1971 will be "slightly under \$150 million"—down about 25 percent from the 1970 level and the lowest since 1963, when it spent \$18 million.

Oil Found in Spain

Spain's Industry Minister Jose Maria Lopez de Letona says that partial testing indicates that an oil find off the country's northeast coast could produce 6,000 barrels a day, equivalent to 300,000 tons a year, or 1.1 percent of what Spain imports yearly.

North Sea Oil Strike

The Anglo-Dutch Shell group and Esso, a subsidiary of Standard Oil of New Jersey, announced that they have struck oil in the North Sea 160 miles off the Scottish coast. Flow tests are underway.

New Glamour Group Scores On Big Board

By Vartan G. Vartan NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (NYT).—Machine-tool issues became the glamour group of the New York Stock Exchange today, thanks to well-publicized reports that the administration would liberalize depreciation rules for new equipment.

Giddings & Lewis was up 1 1/2 to 12 1/2, Cincinnati Millacron (formerly Cincinnati Milling Machine), jumped 4 1/4 to 43 3/4, Brown & Sharpe rose 1 to 11 3/4, Sunstrand gained 1 1/8 to 21 7/8, Warner & Swasey was up 2 3/4 to 29 1/2, and Monarch Machine Tool added 2 1/4 to 21 1/4.

Lessona, a manufacturer of textile machinery, gained 1 5/8 to 18 1/8, Mosta Machine, a leading producer of steel mill equipment, rose 1 3/8 to 28, Gardner-Denver, a maker of industrial equipment, added 1 1/4 to 40.

It marked a rebound for some of these stocks that had been depressed sharply during the last two years. Sunstrand, for example, topped from a high of 91 in 1968 to its year's low of 12 1/8.

Meanwhile, the Dow Jones industrial average staged an afternoon recovery after trailing by more than 4 points at noon, finishing at 837.21 with a gain of 0.20.

Volume totaled 142.7 million shares, up slightly from Friday's 141.1 million shares.

On the active list, Standard Oil of New Jersey fell 1 to 50 following a delayed opening. Other actively traded oil giants included Mobil, down 2 1/4 to 53 1/4, and Royal Dutch Petroleum, up 1 7/8 to 41 5/8.

Wall Street sources said that the weakness stemmed from moves by oil-producing nations in the Middle East to increase taxes on foreign corporate producers.

Occidental Petroleum eased 3/4 to 17. Its taxes have been raised in Libya, a key source of its production.

Sperry Rand, off 5 1/2 to 26 5/8, led the active roster.

The 14 most active issues ended with losses, Martin-Marietta, No. 15 on the list, rose 1 to 20 1/8 in a relatively firm aerospace-and-defense group.

General Dynamics climbed 1 1/4 to 21 1/2 after receiving a Navy contract to build seven nuclear-powered attack submarines.

A sprinkling of traditional glamour stocks scored multi-point advances. Polaroid rose 3 3/4 to 84 7/8 in what one analyst ascribed to "mutual fund buying."

Honeywell gained 1 to close at 38 1/2, after introducing three low-priced computers.

On the American Stock Exchange the index gained 0.03 to 33.13 and advances led declines 474 to 394. Volume was 3.5 million shares.

Italians Correct Rate Cut Report

ROME, Jan. 11 (AP).—The Italian Lombard rate was cut to 5 from 5.5 percent, effective today, but the discount rate remains unchanged at 5.5 percent, the Italian Central Bank reported today.

Country-Company Talks to Put Oil Power to Test

By William D. Smith NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (NYT).—Top representatives of the major international oil companies will meet in Tehran, Iran, this week for what may be one of the most portentous meetings in the industry's history.

The oil men will meet with the governments of Iran, Iraq and Saudi Arabia to discuss the resolutions passed last month by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The resolutions have been greeted with cautious silence by the oil companies, a sign that too much is at stake to say anything. Some well-informed observers find Washington's inactivity less understandable. One said: "When you consider that what is at stake may be at the very least our worldwide balance-of-payments position, it is difficult to understand the apparent lack of attention."

The resolutions have been greeted with cautious silence by the oil companies, a sign that too much is at stake to say anything. Some well-informed observers find Washington's inactivity less understandable. One said: "When you consider that what is at stake may be at the very least our worldwide balance-of-payments position, it is difficult to understand the apparent lack of attention."

The meeting's outcome will likely be felt for many years not only in terms of worldwide petroleum price trends but also in its effect on the structure of the international oil industry and even the security of the Western world.

Rude Awakening Possible Walter J. Levy, a noted oil consultant, says of the situation: "It is most foreboding in terms of Western economic and strategic interests. There is the definite potential that producing countries will take unilateral control over the pricing and taxation of all foreign oil production. If so, the consuming countries are in for a rude awakening."

On the surface, OPEC is seeking concessions similar to those won last fall by Libya, which routed the oil companies and obtained single price increases in the history of the region.

The agreement shattered the time-honored 50-50 profit-sharing arrangement, moving the government's tax take to an average 50 percent. At the same time, Libya obtained an increase in the tax reference, or posted, price to \$2.68 from \$2.23 a barrel.

Bethlehem Raising Steel Prices

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Jan. 11 (AP-DJ).—Bethlehem Steel Corp. said today it is increasing by more than 10 percent prices on products accounting for about 15 percent of total industry shipments.

The move appears to kill the industry's policy, begun by Bethlehem last February, of guaranteeing prices for one year after any hike. The nation's second largest producer said the new prices are not guaranteed for any amount of time.

Effective March 1, prices on carbon plates will increase 12.5 percent and structural plates 11.2 percent. The increase is larger than those made in the recent past. The industry, for example, raised prices 5 percent on the same products last year.

Steel sources pointed out that the industry, whose labor contracts expire July 31, was hesitant about tying itself down to fixed price levels for a lengthy period.

Table with 2 columns: Bond Name and Price. Includes titles like 'Guilder Bonds', 'Allgemeine Elektrizitäts-Gesellschaft', 'AEG-Telefunken', 'Société Financière Européenne', 'S.F.E.-Paris', 'Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.', 'Bank of America N.T. & S.A.', 'Banque Nationale de Paris', 'Barclays Bank D.C.O.', 'Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de Banque S.A.'

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More N.Y. Banks Show Earnings Surges

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Two more major New York City banks have reported sharply higher fourth-quarter earnings, helping to put 1970 results well ahead of 1969's.

The banks' reports, kicked off last week by First National City, have been eagerly awaited, especially by the industry's critics, as suspicions have grown that not only slackening loan demand, but also embarrassing profit bulges contributed to their recent cuts in interest rates.

U.S. banks' prime lending rates, charged favored corporate customers, fell to 7 1/2 percent last week, the lowest since the fourth quarter began.

Bankers Trust, the corporation's biggest bank, had earnings of \$48.7 million before securities transactions in 1970, up 14 percent or \$49.5 million including securities transactions, up 37.1 percent.

Chemical Bank, one-bank holding company, announced today a 20.5 percent climb in fourth-quarter earnings, which helped push the full year's results 11 percent ahead of 1969.

Net before securities transactions amounted to \$20.8 million, up from \$17.1 million in the 1969 quarter. For the year as a whole, profits rose to \$76.8 million, \$5.71 a share, from \$68.8 million, \$5.13 a share.

After losses from securities transactions, net rose to \$15.5 million from \$12.8 million in the quarter and to \$67.9 million, \$5.06 a share, from \$59.9 million, \$4.47 a share, in the year.

Chemical assets rose to \$11 billion at the end of 1970 from \$9.7 billion at end-1969. Loans edged ahead to \$6.1 billion from \$6.9 billion.

William S. Renchard, Chemical chairman, said: "As the decline in interest rates accelerated in the fourth quarter we were able to improve significantly the margin between the rate we earned on our loans and securities and the interest rate we paid for usable funds."

Irving Trust, parent, Charter New York Corp., said today fourth-quarter earnings rose 8 percent, taking the year's profits 2 percent over 1969 levels.

Quarterly net rose to \$6.26 million, 83 cents a share, from \$5.8 million, 77 cents a share. After securities transactions, profits were \$5.7 million, 75 cents a share, up from \$5.23 million, 44 cents a share.

For the year, net hit \$27.04 million, \$3.69 a share, up from \$27.4 million, \$4.62 a share. After securities transactions, net was \$27.11 million, \$3.69 a share, up from \$24.99 million, \$3.51 a share.

U.S. Retail Sales Up WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP-DJ).—U.S. retail sales in December were up 1 percent from the November level and 4 percent above a year earlier, the Commerce Department said today.

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The Mead Corporation 8 1/2% Debentures Due 1995 \$60,000,000 This announcement appears as a matter of record only. New Issue

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Jan. 11, 1970

Table of Mutual Funds with columns for fund name, price, and change. Includes sections for NEW YORK (AP1) and NEW YORK (AP2).

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Mid-day indicated prices

Table of International Bonds with columns for issuer, denomination, price, and change. Includes sections for Dollar Bonds and Floating Rates.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

1970-71 - Stocks and Bonds. High, Low, Last, Net

Large table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including various stock and bond listings with their respective prices and changes.

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Jan. 11, 1970

Table of Toronto Stocks with columns for stock name, price, and change.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Jan. 11, 1970

The first annual quotations shown here are supplied by the Funds listed.

Table of International Funds with columns for fund name, price, and change. Includes sections for AMERICAN MUTUAL FUNDS, CANADIAN MUTUAL FUNDS, and others.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Table of European Markets with columns for market name, price, and change. Includes sections for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, and Dusseldorf.

Montreal Stocks

Open Close Change

Table of Montreal Stocks with columns for stock name, price, and change.

European Gold Markets

Jan. 11, 1971

Table of European Gold Markets with columns for market name, price, and change.

One Dollar

one month yesterday

Table of One Dollar exchange rates with columns for currency, rate, and change.

European Gold Markets

Jan. 11, 1971

Table of European Gold Markets with columns for market name, price, and change.

Paris

Open Close Change

Table of Paris stock market data with columns for stock name, price, and change.

London

Open Close Change

Table of London stock market data with columns for stock name, price, and change.

Zurich

Open Close Change

Table of Zurich stock market data with columns for stock name, price, and change.

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BROKERS FOR: Stocks - Eurobonds - Eurodeposits

When in Washington, D.C. MEET AT BLACKBURN

Table of various financial data and exchange rates, including sections for Austrian schillings, Belgian francs, and others.

Large advertisement for Z-Sales in full, including text about stock sales and company information.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Table of American Stock Exchange Trading with columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sections for various industries like chemicals, electronics, and pharmaceuticals.

Table of international stock exchange trading, including Tokyo Exchange and Eurodollars. Columns include stock symbols, prices, and exchange rates.

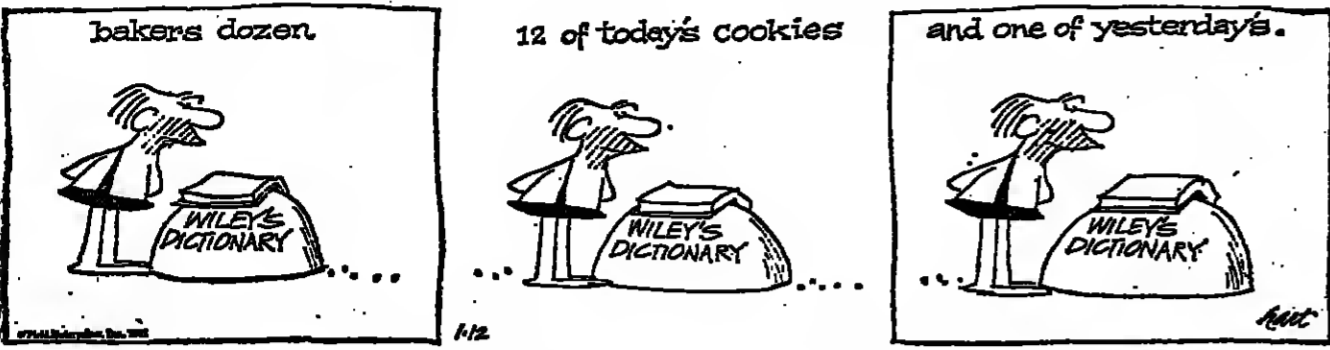
Advertisement for Value Line Investment Survey, featuring the headline 'This Could be the Most Profitable \$2 You Ever Invested' and details about the survey's methodology and benefits.

Advertisement for Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International, featuring the headline 'We are pleased to announce that' and listing several Vice Presidents: Richard Faux, F. William Hulton, David F. Stein, and Stephan von Watzdorf.

PEANUTS



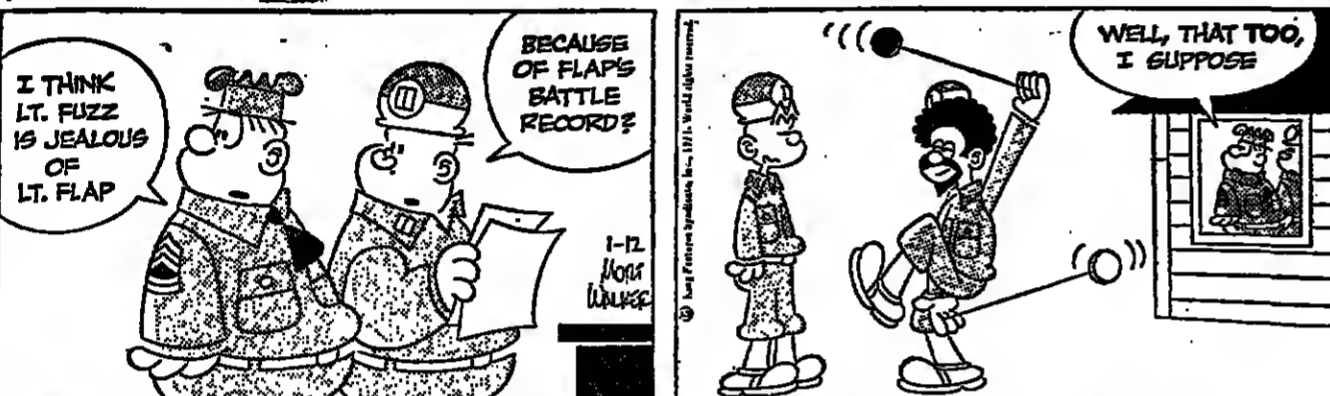
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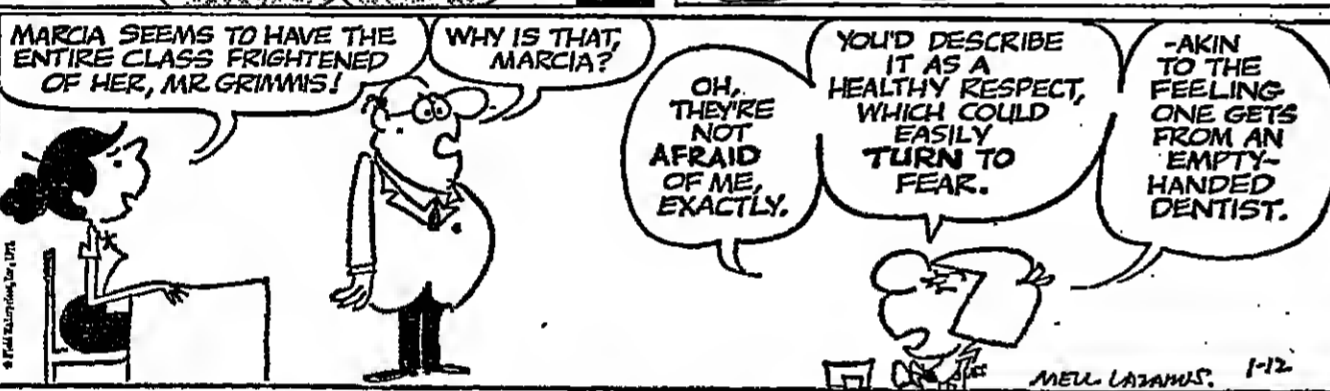
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

After the normal Stayman two-club response to his opening no-trump bid, North led a major and South showed his five-card heart suit.

A minority of tournament players use "Facing a Stayman," which means that the two-heart rebid is forcing for one round. North apparently regarded the sequence as game-forcing, for he not only bid two no-trump but persevered to four hearts when South rebid the suit.

It might seem that South would have to work to make two hearts. He has, on the face of it, two diamond losers, a trump loser, a club loser, and at least one spade loser. However, the play took a favorable turn.

West led the diamond king and shifted to the spade queen. South won with the king in dummy and led the heart ten which won. The jack followed and East covered with the king, assuring himself of a trump trick. South won with the trump ace, cashed the queen, and led his remaining diamond.

West put up the ace and shifted to the club queen when his partner signaled with the club nine. The club ace won in dummy and the diamond queen was led. The following position was reached when East ruffed and South rid himself of his club loser:

Bridge hand diagram showing North, South, West, and East hands with suits and cards.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: North 1NT, East Pass, South 2C, West Pass, North 2C, East Pass, South 3C, West Pass, North 4C, East Pass, South Pass, West Pass.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Jumble puzzle with words RAPIE, VENIC, BYDOON, KLARET and a cartoon of a man holding a sign that says 'THIS HELD UP THE DIAPERS'.

BOOKS

OF A FIRE ON THE MOON

By Norman Maller. Little, Brown. 472 pp. \$7.95. Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

In the first part of this review of Norman Maller's "Of a Fire on the Moon" I registered complaints: Dissatisfactions that arose from the installments of the book that appeared in Life magazine (which may have seemed unfair to bring up, but then many people I have spoken with are judging the book by the Life pieces, and the book is somehow a very different matter), and annoyances that persisted for a time in the book itself, but having catalogued these quibbles, I have resolved the problem of Maller's ego-conflicting interstellar space, his unjustifiable portentiousness about the limits of technology, the tedium of scientific detail, the occasional theoretical musings, and the question of whether so much was needed to describe the event—I described how, nonetheless, I read "Of a Fire on the Moon" with mounting interest and excitement, and how on reflection after finishing it, the book snapped into focus as an extraordinarily rich and complex work.

Actually, one's first real inkling of what Maller is up to dawns about halfway through, when one is in the very throes of technological tedium, contemplating the phenomenon of earth orbit from this angle and by that analogy and every which way. Why, one wonders, must Maller go to such pains to describe in such detail what we had all beheld in Sunday supplement diagrams such a short time ago?

One has at this point understood the rudimentary structure of the book. Maller has traveled to the NASA manned spacecraft center in Houston, stopped out in the terrain and found it odious, tried to drill through the impenetrable casings of space personnel. It has been an unequal battle. He has grasped at straws. He has traveled to Cape Kennedy, wondered from across a tarmac at the magnificence of the Saturn-V takeoff, drifted back into the plastic anonymity of the Houston Spaceport Center. He views technicians, his heretofore heroes, from everywhere without a story to attach by the jugular. Routinely, almost sketchily, with time-outs for philosophical probes, he has recounted the rest of the flight to and from the moon. And he has gone home to Provincetown, Mass.

And began the story all over again, in loving, hearty, nostalgic detail. One must understand that he is making his most fight his own, relying it on the inside of his head with technical manuals and transcripts to guide him, dreaming it in accordance with a theory he expounds that dreams are not wish fulfillments at all, as Freud supposed, but projections of existential possibilities, psychic trial-runs into the future based on new subliminal clues. This is the moon, says Maller, Maller's dream. He will dream it to explore its possibilities for Aquarius.

But still, why the detail? And then it dawns on one that Maller is not writing "Of a Fire on the Moon" for now, for

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down words.

Crossword puzzle grid with numbers 1-32 and some filled-in letters.

Coach Gets Angry Letters

Maryland Slowdown Quickly Loses Fans

"Congratulations on the worst game of college athletics I have ever witnessed."

By Paul Atner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (UPI)—Lefty Driesell discovered by reading some of the telegrams waiting for him at his office yesterday, not everyone was as pleased as he was about Maryland's 31-30 overtime victory over No. 2-ranked South Carolina Saturday night.

Lunn Gains L.A. Golf In a Playoff

By Lincoln A. Werden
LOS ANGELES, Jan. 11 (UPI)—"I'm so happy I could cry, and probably will," said Bob Lunn after he defeated Billy Casper in a four-hole playoff to win the Glen Campbell-Los Angeles open golf tournament yesterday.

With Casper and six others, he began the round this time under the lead of Bobby Greenwood, the 54-hole leader. But Greenwood, with a 73, dropped to 277. In that group were Phil Rodgers, Don January and Gibby Gilbert.

Inquiry Is Asked in Accident Which Killed Ferrari Driver

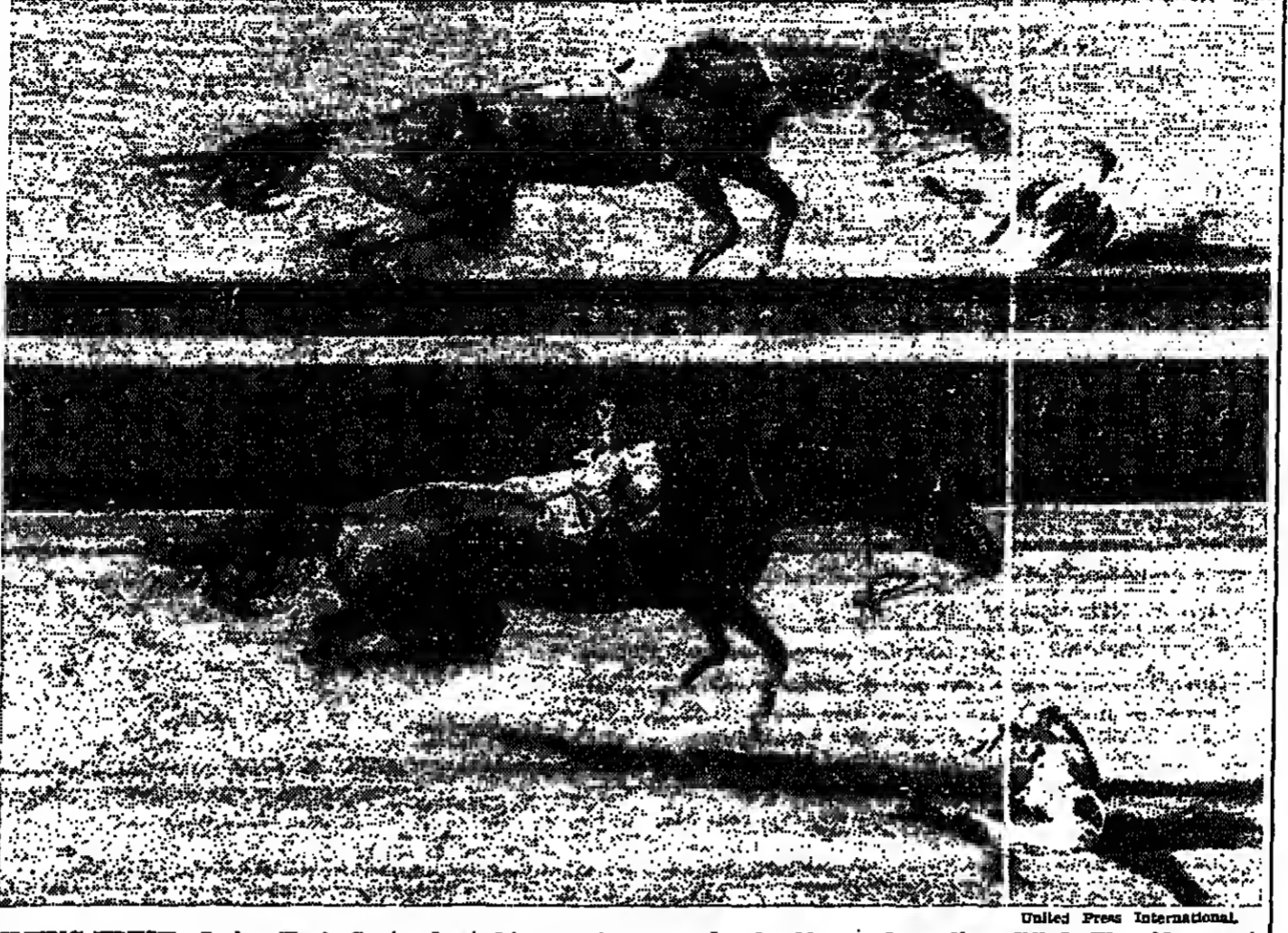
MODENA, Italy, Jan. 11 (UPI)—Ferrari withdrew its official team today from the Argentine Grand Prix scheduled for Jan. 24 as a result of the death of Italian driver Ignazio Giunti in the 1,000 kilometers of Buenos Aires race yesterday.

Doctors Say More Losers Than Winners Use Drugs

HOUSTON, Jan. 11 (UPI)—More losers than winners in athletics use drugs, the doctor of the 1968 United States Olympic team has told the U.S. Track Coaches Association.

Tolan Out Till June With Injury to Heel

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11 (AP)—Bobby Toland, center fielder for the Cincinnati Reds, tore the Achilles tendon in his right heel while playing basketball. Reds' officials said he probably would not see any baseball action until about June 1.



FLYING FINISH—Jockey Kevin Sexton beats his mount, Cloverleigh, to finish line when horse stumbled inches from wire and threw rider. The horse was still declared winner at Ararat in Australia though, according to rules, he should have been disqualified. The rider must have his weight on the horse at finish line. Despite these prints which show jockey hitting ground when Cloverleigh hits wire, judges refused to change their decision.

Lack of Snow Causes World Cup Skiing to Change Courses

GRINDELWALD, Switzerland, Jan. 11 (UPI)—Lack of snow—seven years since the "dusty" Winter Olympics at Innsbruck, Austria, last year ago—and a spring-like sun in the Alps have caused complete confusion about the racing schedule for the alpine ski circuit.

Justice Dept., NFL Deny Story Of Betting Ring

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—A spokesman for the Justice Department has denied a published report that three professional football players had been linked to an interstate gambling operation.

Doctors Say More Losers Than Winners Use Drugs

HOUSTON, Jan. 11 (UPI)—More losers than winners in athletics use drugs, the doctor of the 1968 United States Olympic team has told the U.S. Track Coaches Association.

Everyone Loves Georgie Best But His Team

LONDON, Jan. 11 (UPI)—George Best, Manchester United and Northern Ireland soccer star who received a 14-day suspension by his club today for missing practice last week, left London for Manchester tonight and a confrontation tomorrow with manager Sir Matt Busby.

Cowboys Revisit Miami for the Real Thing

By Dave Anderson
MIAMI, Jan. 11 (UPI)—The Dallas Cowboys arrived yesterday for a postseason game here for the third consecutive year.

Unitas Adds Sid Luckman To His List of Admirers

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (UPI)—Sid Luckman, the Hall of Fame quarterback for the Chicago Bears, spoke recently at a dinner honoring John Unitas. Said Luckman, "Sammy Baugh and I made an agreement a long time ago. He would always call me the greatest pro football player of all time and I would always call him the greatest. I called Sammy this morning and told him I was sorry, but I had to break the agreement because I was going to a dinner to talk about a man who surely is the greatest pro football player of all time, Johnny Unitas."

Cowboys Win East in Film

The National Football League's weekly film will present a doubleheader which shows how the Dallas Cowboys won the Eastern Division of the National Conference.

Bouttier Takes Title

PARIS, Jan. 11—Jean-Claude Bouttier took the French middleweight title from Pascal Di Benedetto by stopping him in the sixth round of their scheduled 12-round fight tonight.

Beat Canadiens, 3-2

Flyers Go Soaring On Rookie's Goals

MONTREAL, Jan. 11 (UPI)—Bill Lesuk, a rookie, scored two goals yesterday, including the deciding tally, as the Philadelphia Flyers overcame a two-goal deficit and defeated the Montreal Canadiens, 3-2.

Lesuk's second score, his tenth of the season, came at eight minutes 19 seconds of the final period. He took Larry Hillman's pass while cruising in over the blue line and drove a 55-foot shot past Rogellan Veitch in the Montreal net.

Black Hawks Take Control Of the West

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (UPI)—Bobby Hull, only 12 goals shy of surpassing Maurice Richard as the second-highest goal scorer in National Hockey League history, was a unanimous choice to the West Division All-Star team.

The Rangers, stymied by Ernie Wakely for two periods, broke through against the St. Louis Blues on Saturday night in a face-off in the Blues' zone for the first of his two scores.

NHL Standings

Table with columns for Division, Team, W, L, T, Pts, GF, GA. Includes Eastern and Western Divisions.

Wings Shift Coach

DETROIT, Jan. 11 (UPI)—The Detroit Red Wings, shaken by the sudden resignation of Sid Abel, have announced that rookie coach Ned Harkness has been shifted to Abel's job as general manager of the National Hockey League team.

Revenge-Minded Milwaukee Shatters Baltimore by 151-99

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 11 (AP)—It was a shattering performance last night when the Milwaukee Bucks and Milwaukee Bucks got together.

ABA Results

Table with columns for Team, Points, Opponent, Points.

NBA Results

Table with columns for Team, Points, Opponent, Points.

North Tops South In American Bowl

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 11 (AP)—Ohio State's Leo Hayden ran for two touchdowns and Michigan's Paul Staroba grabbed two scoring passes yesterday as the North slammed the mistake-prone South, 39-2, in the American Bowl.

Advertisement for The Night Club of the Champps-elysees featuring Pussycat. Includes text about floor show, dance, and contact information.

